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Information for Those About to Choose a Breed

NEVER before in the seven years since the beginning of my connection with this journal have I seen so many questions as to the relative merits of the different breeds and varieties of fowls as have come in the mails during February, 1904. The volume of the inquiries of this class serves to confirm the opinion derived from numerous other sources that an unusually large number of people are at present turning their attention to poultry keeping.

Some of the inquiries have been answered through the columns of the paper. Many more by letter, but a still greater number remain unanswered, while many of those to whom I have given replies must, I know, feel that the brief reply which is all that it is possible to give in individual cases does not begin to cover the subject as they wish to have it treated before making a decision.

So it has seemed advisable to give in this paper some general information, advice, and suggestions which would be of use to all, and I have felt almost eager to write the subject up in this way because there is one aspect of it which rarely occurs to the beginner, which I wish to present to all, and to urge upon those to whom it should appeal, at more length than has seemed advisable on those recent occasions when the subject has come up incidentally.

In considering the question of the choice of a variety of poultry we divide those who choose into two classes, placing in one class all those who go into poultry culture primarily or largely for the money that may be made out of it, and in the other those who keep fowls for pleasure or for eggs and poultry for home use. This division does not begin to describe the variety of interests which each general class includes, nor would it be possible in an article of this character to make a complete list of them, but a few of the more important groups in each class will be considered, and from what is said of these I think anyone not finding himself strictly within a group discussed will yet be able to adapt advice to his particular circumstances.

The great majority of those who want to produce both eggs and meat for market will want a fowl of what is termed the "general purpose class." In this class are all our American breeds, the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. The English Orpington is of the same general type, and presumably of equal laying capacity and meat quality, but not having the yellow skin and legs almost everywhere preferred in American markets, ought not to be seriously considered by anyone here going into poultry production for the money in it, for leaving altogether out of consideration the question as to whether the quality of meat is or is not as good in a yellow meated fowl as in a white meated one, the fact is that the American public, with scarce an exception, prefer yellow skinned poultry, and the first thing for one who wants to build up trade to consider is what the buyers want.

As to actual egg producing capacity and meat quality there is little to choose between the different American breeds and the several varieties of each. Such differences as some think they observe are differences between different flocks or stocks, not general differences. Still there are some points not in themselves essential which, under certain circumstances, may assume considerable importance.

Thus if one is going to raise broilers — and especially if he wants to sell some of them as squab broilers at three-fourths of a pound or so each, he does not want a bird with dark pin feathers at that stage, and should avoid such varieties as Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver, Golden, and Black Wyandottes, because when small these do not dress clean as easily as the lighter colored buff or white varieties.

Yet there are circumstances in which one would prefer the darker birds, even though they did not dress as nicely for small broilers. Thus, if the yards were situated near a manufacturing town or railroad, or in a district where smoke and soot made it impossible to keep white fowls looking clean, one would be willing to take what extra trouble, or lesser price might come from using the darker plumaged stock for broilers rather than have the flock on hand always an eyesore because sooty and soiled.

If egg production is to be made a specialty, a breed producing eggs of the color preferred by the market to which the eggs are to go is to be given the preference. In nearly all American markets brown eggs are preferred, but in New York and vicinity white eggs have the preference. Nevertheless it is a fact that to some extent everywhere quality counts for more than color, and good white eggs may be sold in a brown egg market, or good brown eggs in a white egg market at the highest price obtainable for eggs of the favorite color in the market. But such sales are not made on the open market, or through commission houses, and unless one is very sure beforehand that he will have no difficulty in disposing of all his eggs at the best market prices he had much better make it a point to have just the kind the general trade wants.

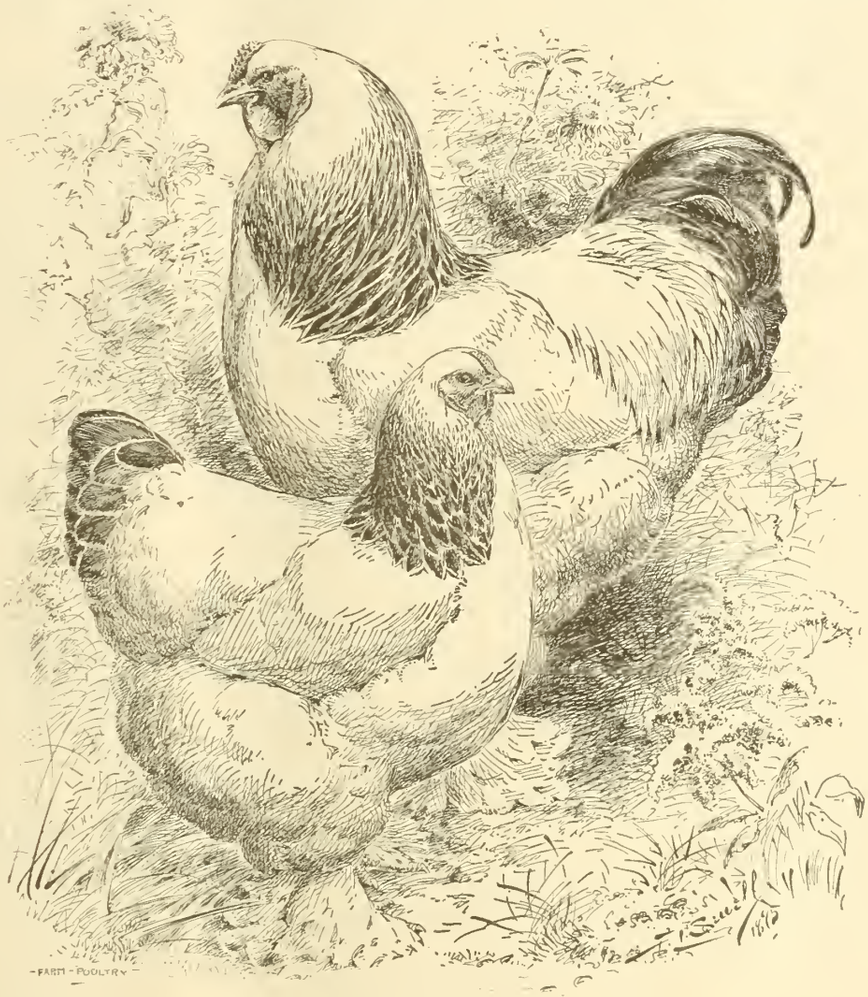
All the American and Asiatic varieties lay brown eggs, the Asiatic generally laying the darkest brown eggs, and the largest eggs also, though some of the "brown egg strains," so called, of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes lay eggs of as dark brown color as the average Brahma or Cochin.

The Leghorns and other breeds of the Mediterranean class, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, and Anconas, and the Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Dorking, etc., lay white eggs. The first two breeds mentioned are the only white egg breeds at all extensively used in egg farming. The Minorcas lay very large white eggs, and the White Leghorns generally, and some strains or stocks of Brown and Buff Leghorns lay large eggs. None of the white egg breeds make poultry of the kind and quality called for by our markets except that the Leghorns make good broilers. As ordinarily bred they are too small, and harden too quickly to make good roasters.

For brown eggs and large roasters the Asiatics are preferred, and the Light Brahma is especially the favorite, though it should be said that its popularity for roasting purposes is conspicuous only in one important section.

For farms generally and for poultrymen who make a start with the intention of building up a large stock anywhere but in the territory producing eggs especially for the New York market it is not advisable to go outside of the American breeds for a choice; and in these there is now such variety in color that with the differences in shape and in style of comb the American class offers an assortment in which one who wishes to keep fowls that please his eye as well as put profit in his pocket, has more than one chance to choose a favorite.

It will not be amiss here to say a few words about allowing taste to govern one in the selection of a variety of fowls. Those who have a very pronounced liking for any particular breed or variety of fowls I certainly would advise to take that breed unless it is manifestly not adapted to the line of poultry keeping they propose to follow. Supposing one wishes to use one of the American breeds, and after considering the situation and the qualities of the different breeds and varieties, decides that the Barred Plymouth Rock would probably be the best variety for him to use. Then suppose that he doesn't like the color of the Barred Rock, but does like, say, the Partridge Wyandotte. I would advise such a man to take the Partridge Wyandotte. Or suppose one had figured out that for his purpose the White Wyandotte was the best variety, but he didn't like a white fowl. I would advise such a one by all means if he has a preference for a colored fowl of the same general class, to take the one he prefers, for the differ-



IDEAL LIGHT BRAHMAS.

ences between varieties in the same class are not great, and I think one's special interest in his favorite breed often more than offsets its small disadvantages, and results in his doing better with it than with a breed better adapted to his needs but not appealing at all to his tastes.

More might be said along this line, but I presume it is not necessary to do so here. This article will interest those who have not pronounced preferences. Those who have such preferences generally begin with the fowls they like, and will only be convinced that these are not as good for them as others by practical experience.

Those who keep fowls mostly if not solely to produce eggs and poultry for family use often find the question of comparative ease or difficulty of keeping the different classes of fowls healthy and productive one that requires consideration. A good many poultry keepers who have handled, either together or at different times, many different breeds of fowls, find that they get about the same results in eggs from all — especially after they have handled the various kinds for a few years. There are others who are very successful with some breeds and far from successful with others. As a rule those who cannot get good yields from all breeds are most successful with the breeds easiest to handle, though I have known some noteworthy exceptions to this.

If a beginner wants to get the kind of fowls it is easiest to get eggs from he should take Leghorns. Though my own favorites are Asiatics I would never advise a beginner who wanted to keep only a small flock for family use to take an Asiatic variety unless he had a decided preference for that class of fowls. I think it is as easy for me now—when I can give my fowls the regular attention necessary to make them do their best—to get eggs from Brahmas as from Leghorns, but I recall several seasons after I began keeping Brahmas when I found it easier to get eggs from the smaller varieties, and when though getting about the same yield from all I had to think about and watch my Rocks and Wyandottes more than my Leghorns, and my Brahmas more than either.

If besides eggs the beginner wants fowls that will be satisfactory as table birds he can take his choice among the American varieties, and will find them not as easy to get eggs from as the Leghorns, but still not hard to manage if one is at all regular and judicious with them. Whether he takes Leghorns or Rocks, or 'Dottes or Reds, his choice of a variety must be governed very largely by some of the considerations mentioned in connection with the discussion of the types of fowls adapted to large plants. For city and sooty districts it is well to avoid the white varieties. The buffs do not show the soot and smut so much, but the darker colored fowls are by far the most satisfactory in appearance under such conditions, and, personally, my choice for a family fowl on a city lot would be a black fowl, for I think that generally they keep a better plumage under such conditions than fowls of any other color.

I used to think it well to advise beginners to avoid varieties difficult to breed, but since I have observed that when one becomes thoroughly interested in a variety these difficulties seem to add zest to the breeding of it rather than to multiply discouragements, it seems to me better policy to encourage beginners of this class to take up the varieties they like, and endeavor to breed them to a high degree of excellence. There is not nor ever will be a variety of fowls so well established that its standard can be maintained except by the careful selection and good management by which it was built up. So whether the beginner takes a hard breed or an easy one he meets no success in breeding until he learns how to mate to get results; and while some breeds are more difficult than others none are so difficult that the breeder who has it in him to be a fancier cannot, by intelligent and persistent effort, get results that will be creditable to him.

And it is to those now beginning, or hereafter to begin, that we must look mostly for the rehabilitation of such of our good varieties now neglected as are to be given prestige again. Take the case of the Black Langshan, which Mr. Halladay mentions elsewhere in this paper.

It is useless to appeal to those who produce poultry in large numbers for market or for eggs and market to take up the Black Langshan, and it would be foolish for anyone with a reputation to lose to urge that class of poultrymen to take a fowl in several important respects not the best for their purpose. But many a city or town lot poultryman who wants a breed that will please him, give him eggs of the most salable color and table poultry—for use, not for sale—as good as the best will find it in the Black Langshan. Others situated where a white fowl of the same general character could be kept in nice condition would find the White Langshan satisfying.

I might multiply illustrations of this kind. The Black Wyandotte, originated many years ago, has made so little headway that I doubt whether a really good class of them containing any considerable number has ever been exhibited, but occasionally one sees a very fine specimen, and again and again when I have gone into city poultry yards populated by dirty White Wyandottes I have thought how much better it would be in every way if Black Wyandottes were kept here instead of White. So, too, with Leghorns. I have seen many a flock of White Leghorns an eyesore in a place where a flock of Black Leghorns would have been an ornament, and though the Black Leghorn is seldom seen in the largest shows I have several times in the last ten years seen magnificent lots of Black Leghorns. Other varieties of Leghorns very much neglected are the Duckwing and Dominique. It would be well worth while for beginners who wanted to do a little of what investigators call "original work," to interest themselves in these varieties, in both of which very handsome fowls would be found when the ideals were approached.

The long neglected Hamburg and Polish families offer a good field. In, I think, all varieties of these breeds very fine specimens are exhibited nearly every year, but in most of the varieties there has not of late years been much competition. The exceptions are the Silver Spangled Hamburgs and the White Crested Black Polish, in both of which interest seems to be reviving. The novice should make no mistake about the situation with reference to such breeds and varieties of fowls. There is no reason to suppose that they ever can be relatively as popular as they were years ago before the general purpose breeds were introduced to the public. These general purpose breeds are better adapted to poultry keeping where it is desired that one shall be able to handle fowls with as little work and worry as possible, as on the farm, or on the plant of the poultry keeper who keeps a few fowls for profit, or where one wants to get the the largest possible return on his investment in fowls, as on the large poultry plant. But where a few fowls are kept for pleasure — that pleasure combining practical and fancy interests, and where the keeper is willing — and often eager — to "fuss" with his fowls, and give them all the little extra attentions that the business poultryman desires to avoid, the less hardy breeds, the breeds with features objectionable to the farmer and the business poultry keeper, may just fill the bill.

It is to this class of poultry keepers that a fowl like the Houdan appeals. Here is a fowl that is as good an egg producer as any, and an excellent fowl for the home table. The great drawback in handling this breed is that if the crest is allowed to get wet and remain so the fowl takes cold. One who is in a position to look after his fowls carefully and keep them free from exposure producing such trouble might have no objection on this score. The Houdan is not by any means a neglected fowl, but has many friends and is well distributed in all parts of the country, being kept almost wholly by those who keep "a few fowls for pleasure."

Under similar conditions Polish and Hamburgs are kept, though I think that these are not nearly so well distributed. Then there are the Dorkings, reputed delicate and only very ordinary layers. I have had some of the Silver Gray for over a year now, and have found them good layers and able to stand a great deal of exposure. This variety of the Dorking is becoming quite popular, if one may judge from the increasing interest in them. There is no reason why the other varieties —the White and Colored Dorkings—should not be taken up by many small poultry keepers. They would get as much satisfaction out of them as out of any breed; and it would be much better for the poultry industry as a whole to have the many varieties all well developed, than to have all poultry fanciers as well as poultrymen running after a few varieties.

I had intended to close this article with a reference to the adaptability of bantams to many situations where large fowls could not be kept to advantage, and with some further general observations. But by a fortunate coincidence, just at this time comes an especially good article right along the same line, which in a different way goes over some of the ground I have covered, and which gives special attention to the bantam matter. The article which follows is in part from the pen of the late John Glasgow, and in part the maiden contribution of his son and successor as manager of the Mountain Side Bantam Yards, James Glasgow, who wrote me a few weeks ago that he had found among his father's papers an unfinished article evidently intended for FARM-POULTRY, and that if I wished he would try to complete it and forward for publication. Nothing was said of the subject, or I should not have anticipated it in this article. As it comes after a part of this is in type, I think it best to have both appear together, especially as the second article supplies several deficiencies in mine, and by using it readers are given a fuller statement of the case.

Which Is Best Kind of Fowl to Keep

THE heading of this article is a question we are continually being asked by intending poultry breeders. It is somewhat difficult to answer the question satisfactorily, because there are so many side issues to be taken into consideration. There are so many varieties and sub-varieties of fowls that can be classed as good that it might be thought there should be no difficulty at all in determining the matter; but to our view the first thing to be considered is the location and surroundings, and whether the object is to raise poultry and eggs for home consumption or marketing purposes.

If for home consumption *only*, the needs of an ordinary household are not so great that it requires extensive accommodations in the matter of housing or land where the chickens can roam at will. Although some varieties do better in confined space than others, no matter what variety may be selected, much greater attention and care has to be exercised where poultry is kept in confinement than when they have absolute freedom to go wherever they choose. Some will tell you that the Brahma and Cochin family, being of a quiet and docile race, not given to roam, are the fowls per excellence for keeping in limited quarters. With this view we entirely disagree, and for the following reasons: Brahmas and Cochins under any circumstances are amongst the most difficult class of fowl to keep free from vermin, and moreover too much given to put on inward fat, and most poultry keepers will agree that an overfat fowl is sure to be an unprofitable one, and the precursor of disease. If any varieties of fowls are benefited by a free run it is a sure thing Brahmas and Cochins do, and should never be confined in close quarters, unless when being prepared for show.

For the requirements of a suburban resident we do not think we have any variety of fowl to equal the White Leghorn, or as a matter of fact any of the Leghorn family. It has been our experience they do well in confinement so long as scratching material under cover is provided for them to exercise their scratching propensities. Objection is raised to their flying propensities, but this need not be a barrier, for if even the runs are not covered over with wire netting, the simple process of cutting the one wing so unbalances them that they could not, if they tried, fly over a five foot fence.

In erecting a fence to keep in fowls many make a mistake in running wooden rails along the top from post to post to which they attach the wire walling, whereas if they would use cable wire instead and strain the walling to this cable by using lacing wire the inmates of the yard would not make any attempt to fly over; besides the cable wire is much better, being neater than unsightly wooden rails.

Minorcas do well in confined runs—as far as laying eggs are concerned—but in confinement they are very liable to take to the disgusting practice of feather eating, and for that reason alone we should discard them for use in confined space. Andalusians, another of the Mediterranean breeds, are better; we consider more hardy and layers of large white eggs, and with proper roosting quarters will fill the egg basket all winter when many other varieties are on strike. Either of the varieties mentioned are suitable for suburban residents in the outskirts of populous places, and as sometimes near neighbors object to the crowing of the lords of the harem at early dawn, roosters should be dispensed with altogether, as the hens would attend to the shelling out of eggs equally as well without, or better than with a male in the pen, and eggs will remain for a longer time in an eatable state when unfertilized than when they are fertilized.

In confined quarters no attempt should be made to raise chickens, as it is a much cheaper and better plan to buy in pullets in the autumn or early winter, and sell off all the old hens after their second season's laying, as after that period they begin to become unprofitable.

For a purely farmers' fowl where a free run is obtainable, we consider Buff and White Rocks and some strains of Barred Rocks are as good as any, although as a general rule we consider all of the varieties in Rocks lay too small an egg for the food they consume, and are inclined to become too fat after their first season to rank in the first class as egg producers.

We have never had any personal experience with the fast becoming popular Orpington, although those of our acquaintance who have speak of them very highly both as egg producers and as table fowls, and consider them equal, if not superior, to any other so-called all round fowls in the Standard.

The Wyandotte family are an excellent all round breed, good layers of fair average sized eggs, and as a table fowl have very few equals, are great foragers, and hardy. Whites seem to have the call at present, and as a show fowl have become very popular, as is in evidence by the abnormal entries at most of our leading exhibitions in all sections of the country.

In enumerating the foregoing breeds as desirable kinds to keep, it must not be understood that we have exhausted the list by any means, as we have not; but for the present neither time or space will permit us to dilate on the good qualities several other useful breeds possess,—such as Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Javas, etc., which, under suitable conditions, can be kept profitably.

There are in America hundreds, probably thousands of would be poultry keepers who, through lack of accommodation, are prevented from following the bent of their inclinations as far as the large breeds of fowls are concerned. To meet their requirements we have those consequential little fellows the bantams to fall back upon, which can now be had in immature form of a considerable number of most popular varieties of their bigger brethren. Almost any of them are admirably adapted for keeping in confinement; and as far as

giving a return is concerned, we hold the opinion they can beat hollow any large breed of fowls in existence for the cost of feed and care they need: and we have had quite a number of years experience at the back of our opinion. It is not to be surprised, therefore, that every successive season adds hundreds of recruits to the bantam breeders of this country, and as a consequence increased entries at all our leading shows.

We breed several hundred Game Bantams of the different varieties annually, and can find a ready sale for all show specimens we can produce; and we never sell a solitary specimen for less than a five dollar bill and upwards to as high as $25, $30, and $40 each, and we have in recent years raised some annually that no money could tempt us to part company with at any price. True we have imported specimens from England during the past eight years, and paid as high as $125, $75, and $50 besides cost of importation, for single specimens to enable us to bring our stock up to the highest state of perfection; but we can honestly assert that we have raised better birds on American soil than any we have ever imported. At the same time we are certainly indebted to prominent breeders on the other side of the pond who have made a life study of bantam breeding in supplying us with the blood to work upon.

At the last Philadelphia show we claimed at catalogue price, $50, a B. B. Red stag. He was an imported specimen, and some folks thought we were crazy in investing this price in a miserable, measley 17 oz. bantam. Nevertheless we did, and he has proved the cheapest bantam we ever bought, and his progeny last year has netted for us more money than all the rest of our bantams put together, besides what we have reserved for our own use, including the cup winning cockerel at New York and eight other specials, and pronounced by Mr. Parker, who judged the section, as the best B. B. Red Game cockerel he had ever seen in this country.

In embarking in the bantam fancy, as we may say in any variety of fowls, it is important that you start right. What we mean by starting right is that you take care to start with blue blooded stock. Some will say, but they cost money, and the best very big money, more than most beginners care to invest. The best is the cheapest first, last and always, in the end, and although we recommend the best blood procurable this does not necessarily mean the purchasing of prize winners, but stock birds from a good source. We would not think for a moment to recommend a novice to invest in prize winners, unless it was someone with plenty of money, and one who could afford to employ a poultryman who understood his business, and especially so one conversant with the particular variety or varieties his employer had elected to embark in.

We confess to have but a very poor opinion of men who lay claim to be experts in all varieties, either as judges or breeders, and how to mate and raise the chicks from the egg to the show pen, just as we have of a jack of all trades and master of none. The treatment in handling the different breeds of fowls—to handle them successfully—is so diversified that it is simply out of the question for any one man to claim that he can do so, even with a life long experience. The most successful breeders we have in the country today are men who have made a specialty of not more than one or two varieties and their sub-varieties. I don't care who the individual may be, to make a success he must center the whole of his energies on the particular object he has in view, and not allow his mind to swerve one iota from that object if he means to get there, whether in the poultry business or any other kind of business.

In the purchasing of stock a novice is beset with rocks and pitfalls on every side, as we have hundreds of men in the business who set their snares open wide to catch "suckers," and secure for themselves the almighty dollar. It may not be out of place here to tender a little advice in the matter of purchasing stock.

The first thing to consider is, therefore, the variety of fowls most suitable to your fancy and your surroundings. Secondly, the best source from which to procure them. It will be unnecessary for us to say anything further on the first question, as the varieties mentioned in the beginning of this article give ample choice, and any of them will fill the bill with proper care and attention.

If the beginners' intention is simply to raise fowls and eggs for domestic use in their own household, with no ambition to figure as an exhibitor at poultry shows, while we recommend selecting pure breeds or first crosses of two pure breeds for this purpose, little difficulty will be experienced. If, on the contrary, the object is raising fowls for exhibition, the novice cannot exercise too much caution in the foundation of his stock.

Having determined upon the variety, the next thing is to find out where to secure the best, and to do this you must go to a specialist breeder who has made a record of consistent keeping near the top at our leading shows, such as New York, Boston, or Chicago. Those men have no stock in their possession that has not the blood behind it, and blood will tell. Stock birds can be purchased from them at reasonable prices, consistent with quality, that if properly selected are likely to render as good an account of themselves in the breeding yards as would their winners secured at a fancy price. Under no circumstances buy from anyone in the business who advertise themselves as breeders of anything from a dozen to fifty varieties, and make a specialty of selling eggs for hatching purposes. As a matter of fact, we hold the opinion if you want to start right it is much the safest plan *not* to buy stock at all from breeders who lay themselves open to sell eggs unless you are an expert and see the stock prior to purchasing it, as we have seen stock raised from eggs supposed to be from prominent breeders' best pens that would be dear at from seventy-five cents to a dollar each.

A big mistake often made by novices is to stock up with birds from different breeders of totally different blood—males from one yard and females from another. By such a proceeding they will make slow progress and take years of careful selection to produce winners unless by dumb luck. The proper course to pursue is to start with one line of blood and stick to it. In bantam breeding, especially to produce exhibition specimens, it is imperative to inbreed, and in Game Bantams inbreeding may be indulged in for four or five generations with advantage, and under no circumstances should a breeder resort to a rank outcross. In scientific bantam breeding it is desirable if best results are to follow that a breeding pen be related in a degree, or the progeny are safe to get oversized and coarse.

This question of inbreeding is one that gives the novice more worry than anything else. It is simplicity itself to go to a reputable breeder and purchase a pen of birds mated to produce winners; but when it comes to remating their progeny after one season's breeding operations, he is entirely at a loss to know what to do, and nine times out of ten has to go to the man he purchased his original stock from, and get his advice in regard to mating his breeding pens for the coming season.

The first thing that a beginner should familiarize himself with is the different points of a bird that go to make up an ideal specimen of the variety he fancies. When he has got these points firmly established in his mind's eye, he can go out among his own flock and grade them as to their respective merits, just the same as a judge picks out the winners at a show where the awards are placed by comparison judging. If a would be fancier discovers that he has not got the capacity to retain the ideal specimen in his brain, the sooner he gives up his ambition to be an up to date fancier the better, as it is an utter impossibility for him to mate up breeding pens with any degree of intelligence.

So keen are the specialist breeders becoming that a large number of them use the trap nests to convince them just what birds produce the winners; and when it comes to the selection of breeders for the next season you can make a very safe wager that the non-producers (no matter how good looking they are) have to take a back seat while the favored few that have unconsciously showed their worth are feasted and petted until the following year, when they are again sent through the same performance of turning out chicks to be wearers of the blue at the winter shows. It is undoubtedly a fact that the trap nest has been the agent whereby so many first class specimens have been produced in recent years.

While they entail more work and time than the old way, they more than make up for it by the advantages gained. Space will not permit us to tell just how many benefits are derived from their use; but the one most important to the up to date breeder is that it enables him to sell his stock right down to the last notch (he knows just exactly which birds produce what he wants), and it does away with the old fashioned style of mating up eight or ten pens, comprising about one hundred females in all, and trusting to luck to bring him an average number of good specimens.

There is just one more question that I should like to touch upon, and that is the breeds of fowls that necessitate a system of double mating to produce exhibition males and exhibition females. It is this double mating business that has proved far too deep for many an enthusiastic beginner who, after wallowing in its depths for a season or two, gives it up in disgust, and departs for pastures new. The continual changing of the Standard has been the cause of it all. Somebody comes along with a new idea of color in his bonnet, he picks up a few of his own kind on the way, and first thing we know we have got another problem to solve, viz., a little lighter or a little darker shade of color on this or that breed, just as the case might be.

As far as I can see, it is simply a question of color, and the more unnatural they can make it the more pleasure it seems to give them. Take Barred Plymouth Rocks at the late New York show, for instance. There were plenty of good typical shaped birds both in males and females, but as far as color was concerned, there were no two identically alike; and to listen to the different opinions of several prominent breeders of that variety, as to what was and what was not the correct color, would lead you to believe that each and every one of them had a pet shade of his own, and was perfectly satisfied with it, whether it suited the judge or not. In fact there was only one bird (the winning cockerel), that seemed to meet in every way the critical comments of those fanciers who were present.

Look at the advertisements in the numerous poultry journals, where breeders offer to sell specially mated pens that they guarantee to produce winners. The novice sends his money and gets the birds, and is pleased with the look of them, etc., when along comes a friend of his who makes the innocent inquiry whether they are a cockerel or pullet breeding pen. Of course he does not know. He left it all to the man he bought them of, who had guaranteed them to produce winners, but did not specify whether they were to be cockerels or pullets. The end of all this is that the novice discovers that he has to purchase two pens if he expects to shine at the coming shows, one for cockerels and one for pullets.

It stands to reason that if the expert breeder has to mate up two separate pens for exhibition males and females the poor innocent beginner will have to do the same. We might add that our experience has been more in connection with Game Bantams than any of the larger breeds, but we venture to assert that the same rule holds good in all cases, and when you have to use double matings you will find that the male bird is the controling factor in regard to getting the correct color on the females.

JAMES GLASGOW.

Mahwah, N. J.

Inbreeding--Its Virtues and Its Faults

THE man who breeds for the simple production of eggs or meat, and who cares nothing about producing fowls that will comply with the requirements of the Standard may look with lofty indifference upon the discussion as to the benefit or injury which will follow the practice of inbreeding, for, not having to pay any attention to the fixture of certain characteristics of form, feather, or color, variation from a certain type is of little importance to him, providing he gets the utilitarian qualities he desires.

The genuine fancier, however, who is breeding for exhibition purposes, and whose fowls must approach the ideal in type, feathering, and coloring in the highest degree, cannot attain success with uniformity unless he practices inbreeding under proper limitations.

The bad results which sometimes follow inbreeding can always be traced to hereditary predisposition to disease or constitutional weakness in the individuals used. It has been established beyond the power of dispute that the mating of nearly related individuals has a tendency to intensify the traits or characteristics which they possess in common. If there is latent disease or weakness in the family, inbreeding will bring it out; but it is difficult to give any authentic instances of evil results following the mating of near relations if they could show a clean bill of health for at least three generations.

It is admitted that the chief aim of the fancier is to mate his fowls so as to produce all of the desirable and none of the undesirable traits. Under the workings of nature only the healthiest and most vigorous live to procreate their kind. Man's intervention in the breeding field makes it possible for specimens lacking in vigor, and possessing latent disease, to be used for procreative purposes, and here is where the great danger of inbreeding lies.

It requires some determination on the part of a breeder to discard for breeding purposes a bird closely approaching perfection in conformation and color, because it is delicate or possesses some constitutional disorder; but it is the man who possesses that determination who becomes a successful breeder. Mating such a bird with a near relative would certainly result in the intensification of the undesirable traits, while to use it on a specimen of another and unrelated strain would probably be equally disastrous on account of the reversion to the common ancestors which shows itself in the product of matings of that kind.

When we inbreed we simply limit the number of ancestors in a bird's pedigree. If one can reduce the number of individual ancestors in a pedigree, say in five generations from 32 to 20, it stands to reason that he has lessened the chances of the progeny possessing undesirable traits and characteristics. This is just what the fancier does when he inbreeds.

In following this course, however, the breeder can expect to produce constitutionally perfect individuals fit for inbreeding, only by paying the closest attention to the raising of his birds, rejecting for breeding purposes any which may show delicacy, lack of vigor or disease, and they should be so treated as to bring them to maturity in the full powers which perfect health and constitutional vigor guarantee.

One of the most prolific causes of producing constitutional weakness is the overtaxing of the productive organs, or the placing of birds in the breeding pen before they reach maturity. A young male, and in some cases an old one, used excessively in the breeding yard, will produce weakly and indifferent offspring which would, of course, be unfit for inbreeding. The same result will follow the mating of immature birds, and if followed up in connection with inbreeding will bring disaster to the breeder's hopes.

Inbreeding, when undertaken by one ignorant or reckless of the importance of constitutional vigor, will unquestionably produce evil results; but to the breeder who will handle it judiciously and wisely, it will produce birds of a certain type and up to a fixed standard with a uniformity such as can never be produced by outcrossing.

HENRY L. ALLEN.

How to Mate Light Brahmas

ALTHOUGH we read much about mating and breeding of standard or exhibition poultry, to give the novice or inexperienced person the facts so he can mate and breed fowls to standard requirements as well as the older or experienced person, is impossible. At the same time, many persons might read one article and grasp the idea at once, while with others they must read it over and over, study upon it some time before they are capable of putting it in force.

The mating and breeding of fowls to standard requirements is a trade; it must be learned, like all other trades or professions. It takes time, application, and experience to become an expert. As in all trades or professions, but few of the great number engaged become experts in the true sense of the word simply because they are not born that way.

Now just a little about the mating of Light Brahmas as I see it.

First look for a male with lots of vim and vigor, a bird that shows no fear, strong and active on his legs; head broad, full over the eye; beak short and stout; comb to set well down onto beak to avoid what is called snaky look to the head; eye deep bay with a bold fearless expression; wattles of good length; comb small and firm on the head, not too meaty, [It is important to give close attention to the head, as a bird without true Brahma head should not be depended on as a breeder. The head gives indications of the vigor of the bird, and this vim, vigor, stamina, or whatever else you might call it, is more noticeable in the Light Brahma than in any breed of fowls, except Games]; hackle full, flowing well over the shoulders, with the black stripe to the feather rather narrow, not too wide in the male, the white edging to be clear white extending around end of feather same width as side edging; this lacing or striping of hackle feathers to meet under the throat, but the lacing not as heavy as where the hackle flows over the back, [This lacing, or striping of the hackle is important in a breeder]; back broad, with long well developed saddle feathers; tail carried well up and well spread, in color black to the roots of feather, with coverts nicely edged with white; wing must tuck up nicely and firmly, the wing bow well tucked under breast feathers, [The folding of wing is important; must tuck up firmly not loosely]; flight feathers black with a narrow edging of white on lower edge of the feather. The whiter the outside plumage of the bird the better. Undercolor as free from smoky or dark in fluff as possible. The fluff around thighs and rear of body white.

C. P. NETTLETON.

The female to breed to this male must not be too strong in color; clean white in undercolor, with wing flights not too black, the black and white about evenly divided, but *black*, no brown; hackle flowing well over the shoulders, the striping to be clean black with a clear white edging, the white to extend around end of feather; tail black, carried well up with two rows of coverts nicely edged with white; body rather long, deep as possible to give size and weight to the bird.

It is important in both sexes that the legs should be strong, well set to body, and wide apart. From this mating both males and females should be close to standard birds, and a large per cent fit for exhibition;—that is, with feed and care that is always necessary to get birds in exhibition order. There is an old saying, "blood will tell," but it takes care with it.

C. P. NETTLETON.

Letters From a Superannuated Poultryman

To a New Exhibitor Who Complained that He Had Not Been Given a Fair Deal.

MY dear Sir:—There have been times in my career as an exhibitor when I have taken the loss of coveted prizes very hard, and in almost a lifetime of frequenting shows I have met a good many hard losses; but as a "kicker" you stand right out in a hot class, and as a type of the swelled head before and sore head after the judging you bid fair to become illustrious.

Suppose it is all as you claim — the judge biased in favor of a type of birds you do not like, anxious to favor certain of your competitors, and generally incompetent. I know the judge you complain of very well, and he has the reputation of being capable, fair, and not a faddist, but for the moment let us suppose that he is as you describe him. What do you expect to accomplish by repeating your complaints over and over? The show is over. The premiums have been paid. The awards have been published. You can change nothing that has been done.

If you are making all this stir in the expectation of influencing the appointment of a judge next year, be advised by me and drop it. That isn't the way to go about it. If the judge really did misjudge your class, rest assured that the managers of the show know it, and that they will try to avoid such a thing in the same class next year. Of course they don't want a thing like that to happen in any class, but they know it will hurt them a great deal worse to have only one class judged wrong repeatedly than to have the bad judging distributed about a little, so are quite sure to be very careful in selecting a judge for your class next winter.

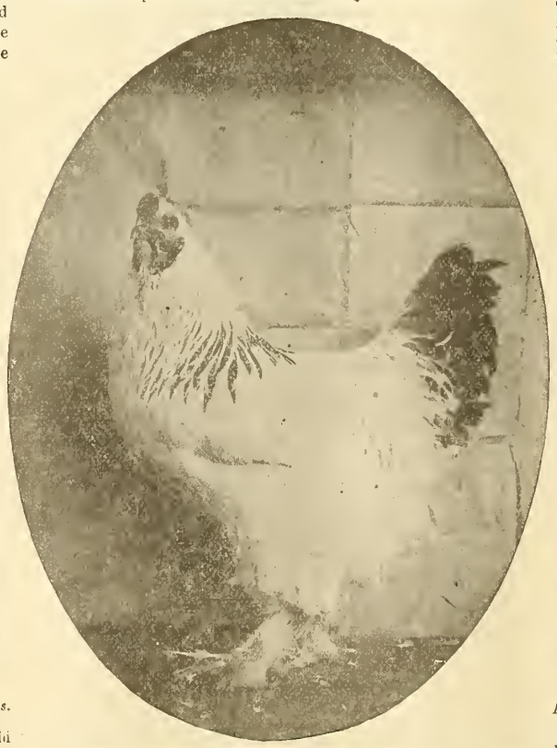
But don't allow yourself to hope that they will come out publicly and admit that there was any mistake in the judging. If their own judgment is good they will know better than to admit it even privately to anyone who might spread the fact abroad. As for publicly admitting that they made a mistake — advertising the *outs* in their conduct of the show — that would be the height of folly in them.

If exhibitors who are not satisfied with the judging let the secretary of a show know how they feel about it, without putting him and the judge in such a position that the secretary has to make his backing of the judge conspicuous, that secretary has a chance to quietly adjust matters so that the same trouble will not happen again; but if a secretary is forced to openly, as it were, champion the cause of the judge and sustain him in his decisions, it is made so much harder,—and sometimes impossible—for the secretary to correct matters with credit to himself, and if a secretary fails in that his usefulness as a show secretary is nearly at an end.

I have sometimes thought—and your case makes one more than ever of that opinion — that the hard loser who attracts attention by his prolonged kicking is never to be satisfied with any settlement of the matter that fails to attract as much attention — mostly to him — as his kicking did. But my dear sir, have you not noticed in other matters of life—as well as in the conduct of poultry exhibitions—that no matter how much excitement may attend the development of any kind of trouble, the final adjustment is quite sure to be a very tame and quiet affair by comparison?

Even if you had been in the right you are making a mistake by keeping up all this hullabaloo. I don't know whether you were right or wrong. Only from a somewhat extensive general knowledge of such cases I should say that you were probably wrong—or, at least, a little right and very much wrong. In that case you are giving yourself a good deal of advertising that is of no benefit to you. I don't know of any reputation that hurts an exhibitor like the reputation of being a hard loser. On the same principle that the person who is easily teased or plagued or vigorously resents a joke is made the butt of his associates so often, the hard loser becomes favorite game for the exhibitors who take the ups and downs of the show room more as matters of course and all in the day's journey. There are scores of ways in which his competitors, without any formal concert of action, without doing anything that he can put his finger on and without transgressing any rules, can make the way of the hard loser harder.

Typical Light Brahmas.

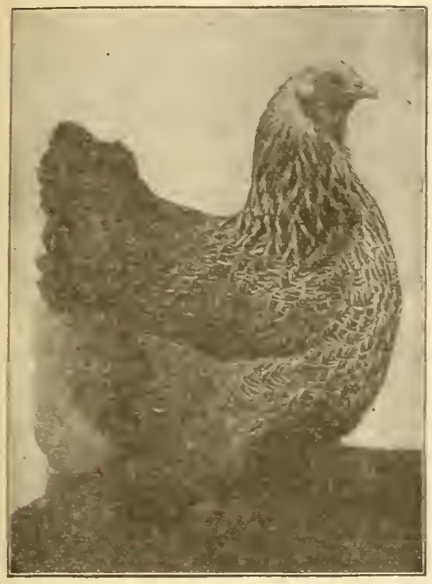


Bumford Cock, Rollins Hens.

Therefore if losing hurts, don't let anyone know it. Then when you win you have the cordial approval of the others, while the kicker's good fortune is only grudgingly recognized.

Yours, etc., DANIEL DUCKWING.

Proper Mating of the Dark Brahmas



Typical Dark Brahmas, F. W. Rogers.

IN trying to give your readers a few points on the mating of the Dark Brahmas, one of the most beautiful as well as useful of the Asiatics, let us see what the Standard of Perfection requires us to produce.

First as to what we must have for shape:—The Standard calls for a bird with head medium in length, broad, the crown projecting over the eyes; neck of medium length and well arched; back broad and flat with a concave sweep to tail; breast broad, deep, round and full; tail well spread and carried high enough to continue the line of back. This is the required shape for an exhibition bird—and what better could we have for practical purposes, as the deep full breast puts the meat where most desired in a market fowl?

Now in selecting your females for your breeding pen *don't* retain a hen or pullet with a narrow back, and too high pinched saddle or tail, and expect to breed good Brahmas. It has been my experience that the female has the most influence on the shape of the progeny, and the male on the color; and as the Standard gives but twenty-nine points directly to color, the shape of your birds is of more consequence than most breeders think. Look your females over, carefully discarding all that are not good Brahma type with good heads. Of course we much prefer a good sitting well defined pea comb—but don't reject an otherwise good female if the comb is not the best.

Now for leg and toe feathering—as a rule your flock will be quite uniform in the average amount of feathering, that is, medium heavy or light. Now as vulture hocks are a disqualification, I would not use a bird with this fault; the heavier the feathering with good hocks the better. If deficient in leg and toe feathering we must have a male to mate with such females that is very strong in this section.

Next comes the color of the female: Head silvery gray; neck black edged with silver white. (In hens some penciling is allowed in the stripe, and I do not object to it even in pullets, as the solid stripe is apt to extend into back or cape); back, breast, and body gray with distinct dark penciling conforming to the shape of the feather.

Judges as well as breeders interpret this gray color quite differently; the only definition I can find of gray is a mixture of white and black, (not brown) and a silvery color is called for in head and neck. I prefer the light silvery gray shade for a ground color, as it shows up the darker penciling to much better advantage. But birds of this shade of color are not common, most Dark Brahma females having a brownish tinge to the ground color. If distinctly penciled I would use such a one, but much prefer the clear silver gray shade.

Now for penciling we will commence with the breast. It may be no more important than other sections, but as you look at a bird, especially in a show coop, it is the first section to catch the eye, and first impressions count even with judges. And here let me say that the exhibition coop is the best place to select your birds, either for shape or color. If you have none fix a box to answer the purpose, for often a bird that looks all right on the ground will show their faults in a coop. So use no female with a breast that is not well penciled to the throat, or that shows shafting in the feathers. Other sections should be as well penciled as possible. Pullets will not show as distinct penciling as a rule as hens.

Now, in conclusion, on the selection of your females cull closely, as you are not breeding for quantity, but quality, and you will be surprised (if you ever tried it) to see the number of chicks you can raise even from one hen, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that every chick is backed up by a strongly penciled good type mother.

Now for a male to mate with the females selected. For myself I have always used a single mating. We all know that fine cockerels can be raised from hens very dark in color and devoid of penciling, with well striped hackles; but the pullets will be worthless for exhibition purposes, and the cockerels, although they may be show birds, are worthless as breeders except for cockerels. By the single mating you can raise a fair per cent of show birds, and anyone using a male so bred will not (as a breeder who had tried a male for double mating, expressed it to me) have a choice lot of culls to look at.

As I have already said, I consider the female has the most influence in size and shape. I think the male has on color. That being the case, if I have a fine colored male that is not up to size (would not use a cockerel under eight pounds, or cock under ten pounds) or lacking in shape in some sections, provided the females are strong where he is weak, would use him, but would insist that he have a Brahma back that is broad with well spread tail. The Dark Brahma has been weak in both of these sections, many having a tendency to Cochin shape. But with a broad concave back and well spread tail you have a Brahma, not a Cochin.

Select a male with a good broad skull, comb firm, well set and as distinctly pea as possible. If your hens are lacking in comb be sure your male is strong in this section; also must be well feathered on legs and toes. If your females should be *very light* in toe feathering I would use a male bordering on the vulture hock if good in other sections, but prefer a heavy feathered bird with good hocks.

Now for color: this is where our trouble commences; we have described the color we wish on our females, but there is little to show in the color of a male what his would have been if a female. I make it a point every year to save eggs from my best penciled hen, mark the chicks, and save my breeding cockerel from such a mating. At Boston in 1903, the 2d prize cockerel and 1st pullet were from "Pearl," 1st pullet 1901, 1st hen 1902. A cockerel so bred can be depended on. You can also by noticing the chicks in their first feathers, often find quite a show of penciling on the cockerels. Mark them, and if they develop well reserve them for breeders. But if you must select by what the male shows, have a silver white head and neck, well striped with a green black stripe free from a white shafting.

Back is a very important section; if you have any males with red or brown in cape or flat of back, condemn them, as they will be good eating but poor breeders, unless you prefer the brown tinge in your females. I want no color but silver white and green black in this section. Saddle with as distinct a green stripe as possible. If it shows a little mossiness or penciling of feather as you near the tail, all the better for a pullet breeder. Tail a good green black; if a cock bird may show a little white in base of sickles, but not in a cockerel. Wing bow silver white, base of feathers black, and free from brown. Wing bar green black, may show a little brown in top, but keep as clear from it as possible. Secondaries black except lower half of feather, which is white till near the end of feather, which is black, and quite likely to show a little red; if not so much the better. Primaries black with narrow edge of white. For color of breast I prefer one that is a good green black, slightly and evenly ticked with gray from throat to thighs, such a breast at first sight will look solid black, and as a rule molts out black in a cock, but the frosting will still show on fluff, thighs and toe feathering.

I prefer a bird as just described, but have no objections to the breast being quite a little mottled if distributed evenly; would much prefer it to a solid black, as your pullets would average better and you would have some cockerels with fair breasts.

In conclusion, will say if you find on examining your flock you have not at least one female that will fill the description given, don't waste a season by trying to breed something from nothing; either purchase some good stock birds of a reliable breeder, or buy eggs.

F. W. ROGERS.

Brockton, Mass.

Jamie's Secret

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

The farmer's wife went out one morn
To make her usual round,
And in the hen house quite forlorn
A sitting hen she found.

"Now children," said she, "come with me,
And we will set this hen
On thirteen eggs—big brown ones, too—
In a nest in our new pen."

So the eggs were set for hatching
And the door securely latched·
All the children counted chickens
Long before the eggs were hatched.

But one manly little fellow,
Full of mischief to the brim,
Took a duck egg—so he thought it,
Put it underneath the hen.

No one saw him as he did it,
And he kept his secret well,
Thinking, "when those eggs are chickens
Then about it I will tell.

"How I slyly took the duck egg
When mama was mixing feed,
And the hen, she pecked my finger
Great big hole, and made it bleed—

"How, when coming from the hen house,
Met my mother with the pail,
Told a whopping great big story,
Said I scratched it on a nail.

"Then she patted me, and told me
I was her brave little man
And I wouldn't cry, she knew it,
If scratches covered both my hands.

"'Course I hung my head a minute,
She thought to keep back the pain,
But I guess you boys all know
'Twas cause I felt so 'shamed—

"And that night, when I said my prayers,
All cuddled in a heap,
I wished I'd told my mother,
'Cause I couldn't get to sleep.

"All that night I dreamed of goblins,
And I heard the hen 'cluck-cluck,'
For I dreamed the eggs were chickens
With one little yellow duck."

Days went by—and one bright morning
Little chicks came peeping out
From beneath their big, brown mother
In the nest, and all about.

It was then, with bright eyes sparkling,
Came the thought into his head,
"Now I'll tell them all my secret
When the chicks are to be fed.

But, alas, the eggs were broken,
Fourteen little fluffy things
Running 'round to get their breakfast
That the children at them fling.

How he watched those little chickens
Eating without thought or fear,
All the time was deeply thinking
To himself—"'t's mighty queer."

Weeks passed on, and just one rooster
Came from out the whole fourteen,
Now, no little yellow duckling
Can be seen in Jamie's dream.

He has told mama his secret,
Asked her not to tell the girls
How the hen had pecked his finger,
'Cause they'd laugh behind their curls.

Off for play—but turning to her
From the door that stood ajar,
"Guess my duck egg was that rooster,
Don't you think so too, mama?"

L. K

Editorial Page of Farm-Poultry

What Will the Association Do About It?

THE American Poultry Association in session at Rochester some six weeks ago voted to recommend or request the World's Fair management to appoint a committee of three named members of the association "to take charge of the receiving, cooping, and care for, and the returning of the exhibits at the St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Exposition," the A. P. A. assuming "no financial responsibility."

At this same meeting the question of the A. P. A. "making money" out of this proposition was discussed and dropped without in any way being put to a vote, the last word on the subject being by secretary Orr, "Let us drop it right here at once, the sooner the better." Mr. Orr was, we think, the only member present who expressed himself in favor of the A. P. A. taking a profit on what Mr. Hewes described as "an opportunity to make itself useful throughout the country without expense." Others expressed themselves very positively in opposition. Thus Mr. F. B. White:—"It was agreed upon finally that the American Poultry Association will not go into this with an idea of making money." Mr. Theo. Hewes:—"We can make some money out of it, if we want to take the money from our own members; I don't think there is a member of the association who will think of that." Mr. Grant M. Curtis:—"I am opposed to this association going into this as a money making scheme."

From the announcement of this committee of three, which is published on another page of this issue, we now learn that "The American Poultry Association is to receive of the fees collected from exhibitors any surplus, after payment of all expenses, including reasonable compensation to the committee, for cooping, etc. * * * The compensation to the committee for the service rendered and the responsibilities assumed in connection with the foregoing shall be determined by the president and secretary of the American Poultry Association."

To an outsider it would appear that if this committee anticipates that the entry fees determined upon will pay the cost of new coops, of feeding, care, etc., and after a "reasonable compensation to the committee" leave a balance sufficient to tempt the American Poultry Association to reverse its attitude on the question of making money out of the poultry at the exposition, it had better reduce the entry fees. Or if it prefers to be on the safe side, let it take the entry fees as now announced with the understanding that whatever remains after actual expenses and "reasonable compensation to the committee" is to be returned to the exhibitors in rebates.

We venture to suggest that if the committee wishes to have the exhibitors it is appointed to serve fully satisfied with its work and to place itself as far as possible beyond criticism in regard to the financial aspects of its work, it ascertain at once, and announce without delay, just what compensation its members are to receive, whether that is a stated amount or a percentage on entries, and that at the close of its labors it render to the interested public such a report of its work as will show just how well it has administered its trust.

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One Law for All — Nature Does Not Recognize Arbitrary Classifications.

IT IS, unfortunately, true that the greater number of the poultrymen who breed only for eggs and meat seem to agree with and act upon the idea expressed by Mr. Allen, in his article on inbreeding, that they do not have "to pay any attention to the fixture of certain characteristics of form, feather, etc." We say *unfortunately* because we believe that all who hold this view are wrong. We believe also that this mistaken idea, more perhaps than any other one thing, is responsible for the comparative scarcity of fowls of really good table form, and for the too general absence of permanence in the work of those trying to produce reliably good laying strains.

To be sure, Mr. Allen qualifies his statement by adding "provided he gets the utilitarian qualities he desires," but, inasmuch as to get and permanently hold these desirable utilitarian characters a breeder must give a good deal of attention to the development and fixity of certain characteristics, including sometimes some of those specified, it seems to us that when the proviso is given due weight the principal statement is virtually nullified.

The grower of market poultry who desires to produce stock of the best table shape must carefully select his breeding birds for that purpose. He must pay more attention to form than most fanciers do in these days. Not only this, but if he wishes to produce good stock at the greatest profit he must have birds that with the desired form have good constitution, and must select and breed for capacity to make rapid and economical growth. Whatever qualities are desirable he wishes to fix, and, whether he realizes it or not, it is of greatest importance to him to preserve only such variations from his best types as improve them.

In breeding for egg production, too, a good many people have found to their cost that by ignoring other points they, in a few years, defeated their purpose. This is best illustrated by the variations sometimes observable generally throughout certain varieties. Thus in breeding for early and great egg production the breeders of Leghorn fowls — as a class — there were numerous individual exceptions — brought the Leghorns to the point where they were so reduced in size, laid such small eggs, and often were so lacking in stamina that for several seasons Leghorn popularity seemed on the wane. Then the breeders who had neglected size, form, and vigor began to pay attention to these things, and the balance of popularity was quickly restored.

The writer had a few years ago a stock of fowls of a certain variety of uncommonly good meat quality and market form and so uniform in this respect that a fowl lacking the characteristic form of the family was rarely produced. From a mating of females of this stock with a male of another stock, bred more particularly for other points, yet not at all bad in form from the market poultryman's point of view, he got fowls in which the good form of his old stock was rarely found. It was by inbreeding that this characteristic was fixed in the first place, and it is by careful inbreeding of the individuals which retained it through the infusion of blood that it is being again established.

If inbreeding intensifies some characteristics and tends to make them less subject to undesirable variations, why should we not assume, at least until the contrary has been proved, that it will intensify and aid in establishing any and all characteristics? Indeed we do not need to base this on mere assumption. It has been shown again and again that certain *utility* qualities have been improved and made more uniformly characteristic of certain stocks by inbreeding. It has been shown that as long as inbreeding was practiced — that is, as long as the known line of breeding was followed, the excellence arrived at was maintained in *utility* qualities just as it is everywhere admitted that it is in *fancy* qualities. In a number of these cases it has appeared that when new blood was introduced — even though this was supposed to have the same qualities—the immediate result was a loss of a most valued quality, and in many instances where no provision was made in anticipation of the possibility of just such results a single introduction of new blood has undone results which it took years of inbreeding to bring about. We could go back over the files of this paper and show again and again reports from poultrymen who, because of their fear of continuing inbreeding too long, introduced new blood, and in one season have undone the work of years.

There is not one law of nature for fanciers and another for farmers. There is not one law for feathers and another for form; one for shape of comb or lobe, and another for shape of breast and body; one for abundance of plumage or fat and another for abundance of eggs; one for strength and another for weakness. The breeder who wants to make exceptional breast development on his table poultry will find that he can get it quickly, surely, and permanently only by inbreeding for it. The breeder who wants good egg production with the other attributes that keep the stock up to the level of physical development that makes it capable of maintaining its family standard of production must inbreed.

It is often asserted that inbreeding quickly results in deterioration of certain utility qualities, but this has never been conclusively demonstrated. In the *practical* as in the *fancy* qualities the extent to which inbreeding can be practiced without detriment to the stock depends on the appearance of unfavorable traits, and varies directly with the disposition of the breeder to disregard developing weaknesses elsewhere while he is getting the results he most wants. One line of breeding might be carried continuously for a lifetime without injury. Another, to all appearances starting as favorably, might almost immediately show tendencies which would make a wise breeder abandon it.

The principle is the same everywhere. The law operates in all cases. Dealing with a great variety of individuals, conditions and combinations of characters the law often works differences in results, but it does not require a very searching analysis of the results of inbreeding to show that the good that may be accomplished by it is as attainable by one class of breeders as by another, that all alike are in a degree dependent upon it, and that all alike if they abuse it suffer the consequences.

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The Fraternity Fails to Appreciate the Honors Thrust Upon It.

FOR the sake of the general reputation of the publicity bureau of the St. Louis Exposition we hope that the other departments are handled by persons who have a better apprehension of the things with which and the people with whom they deal than those responsible for the typewritten matter sent to the poultry papers. Here is a sample of the latter:—

"The Universal Exposition has in a marked and complimentary manner recognized the poultry industry by placing the matter of receiving, cooping, feeding, exhibiting, and returning the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock at the World's Fair in the hands of a committee recommended for this purpose by the American Poultry Association. Chief Coburn has also highly honored the poultry fraternity by choosing as superintendent of the poultry show Mr. T. E. Orr, the secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry Association."

To the ordinary mind it would appear that the only reasonable thing to do would be to appoint some poultryman or poultrymen — someone familiar with poultry show management— and that in doing this the exposition management was exercising just ordinary common sense, and not in any unusual or special way recognizing or honoring the poultry interests. What would you have? Who if not poultrymen should look after poultry shows? There is entirely too much official and bureaucratic snobbery being spread out in World's Fair announcements. Besides all this talk of *honoring* the poultrymen and the American Poultry Association with this sort of recognition is the veriest bosh. The individuals who do the work are going to get what they can out of it. The mere fact of their being associated with the management of the exposition will not raise them one bit in the estimation of the poultrymen of the country, and unless they do their work to the satisfaction of exhibitors generally they will get mighty little honor and credit out of the positions they occupy. If they do well no one will begrudge them reasonable compensation, while credit for having done well will be an asset of some value to each of them.

But as for honors to poultrymen through these individuals: the poultrymen of the country generally understand that the appointment of the committee was made necessary because the World's Fair management had planned for the poultry show so unwisely that no creditable show could have been held under the conditions they created, and that the absolute refusal of the World's Fair people to adapt their regulations to conditions under which poultry shows are held made the appointment of some such intermediary as this committee seem necessary.

Instead of showing an unusual disposition to "honor" poultrymen, the exposition management laid down an unheard of and impossible plan for holding a show, and then virtually said to the poultrymen, "You can come or go as you like, our rules are unchangeable." The poultrymen of the country are willing to make the best of a bad situation, and they are not given to cherishing ill-feeling, but not many of them will be able to figure out that the exposition management is in any way doing anything for them for which they should feel humbly thankful.

✠

The Individual vs. the Flock.

MR. WELLCOME'S point that the superiority of the thoroughbred fowl to the mongrel consists in its uniformity in high average quality rather than in absolute individual superiority is well taken. The emphasis put upon it suggests an observation on the attitude of the poultry keeper toward his fowls.

Shall he deal with them as flocks or as individuals? We say, — with the breeding birds as individuals; with all other stock as flocks. By individual consideration and treatment of the breeding stock, and by that system alone, is it possible to get such general results that the *flock* has that uniformity that pure bred fowls should possess.

There is a great deal of pure bred stock, so called, that is uniform only in a most superficial way. At a hotel table a few weeks ago we heard one exhibitor of White Wyandottes say to another: "Well, have you discovered what judge —— wants in a White Wyandotte?" To which the other replied: "That was easy. He wants a *big white* fowl with a rose comb."

There was more in that remark than was intended. It was in effect an indictment not merely of judge ——, but of the breeders of pure bred poultry generally. The uniformity in their stock is too often limited to a few superficial characters, generally to color, and to the general character of the comb. Too little attention is paid to securing uniformity in other respects. That is one reason why some flocks — not many, but still some—that are not bred to a color or comb standard sometimes excel some thoroughbred stocks in size, rate of growth, or egg production. They are better bred for these points.

✠

A New Recruit.

IT gives us pleasure to introduce to our readers in this issue a new contributor under the unusual circumstances in which they make the acquaintance of Mr. James Glasgow. It is due to Mr. Glasgow to say that in the manuscript of the article over his signature the point where his father laid aside his pen was indicated, but after consideration we took the responsibility of omitting his mark and publishing the entire article over the signature of the son. We do this first because we do not think anyone, however familiar with John Glasgow's writings, could say where his work ended and his son's began, and to indicate a break in it would, in a measure, mar the effect of the article as read. Then, too, we think our old friend would have had it so, for we know what it would have meant to him to know that a son, in whose qualifications as a poultryman and fancier he took a pardonable pride, would also be able so creditably to acquit himself as a writer for the poultry press. Quite apart from the loss of a personal friend we felt the loss of John Glasgow as a contributor, hence it is an agreeable surprise to find in his son so much of the same facility and force in expressing ideas, and we think many readers who now make his acquaintance through the contribution to this number will hope with us that he will cultivate this talent and thus occupy the place left vacant in the ranks of careful conservative writers on poultry topics.

A BROODER SYMPOSIUM.

Many F.-P. Readers Give Their Views on Questions Brought Up by Dr. Nottage's Article.

SO MANY of our readers have sent in interesting contributions called forth by the discussion of the liability of incubator and brooder lamps to cause fires, we think it best to group all the articles on this subject together, and publish in the form of a symposium.

In the abundance of counsel on this subject we have a great deal of information, and not a little wise instruction.

All Chicks do not Require Same Heat.

I READ H. P. Nottage's letter in FARM-POULTRY with a great deal of interest, and intended to answer at that time, but I did not get to it; and now I would like to say a few words about brooders, partly in reply to the doctor's letter.

I had the same old trouble with brooders, not knowing what I would have the next day—roasted chickens or smoked chickens.

I gave the subject a great deal of thought; I wanted a brooder that I could trust at all times in all changes of weather, and be as sure of it as I was that the house lamp would burn all night. It is well known that a lamp or an oil stove will burn as long as there is any oil in them with comparative safety as long as it is not confined to any close quarters.

I think that the doctor will agree with me when I say that chickens are very much like people in regard to heat: for instance, put five or six people in a room that is eighty degrees, and I will wager that not two of them will be able to stand the same heat with any degree of comfort; one of them will feel very comfortable as far away from the stove as possible, another will be comfortable near the stove, and still another will want the door open, and so on.

When I first constructed this brooder I took in consideration this point, for I noticed that all chickens are not alike any more than people are. I have seen chickens with mouths open suffering with heat, and other chickens apparently comfortable in the same brooder, showing that they must have the heat that is best adapted to that chicken or any other chicken; and in this brooder that I will tell about, the chickens can get any heat that they may require,—from forty to one hundred and five.

I take some matched boards as large as I want to have the brooder. Then some strips of wood seven-eighths of an inch thick and one and one-half inches wide. I nail these strips on the bottom of the matched boards close to the edge, edge side up. Now get some galvanized or sheet iron and nail it to the strips, and you will have a large shallow box, so to speak. Put four holes in the strips, one on each side, half way from the sheet iron to the matched boards; now put a hole in the matched boards, plumb in the center, about six inches in diameter; take a small bit of tin and make a cylinder that will project about three and one-half inches from the matched boards after being inserted in the hole in the matched boards; measure one and one-half inches from the matched boards on the cylinder, and put holes all around the cylinder, about one inch apart, and three-eighths of an inch in diameter; cover the top of cylinder with a small bit of tin so as the heat will pass through the holes from the hot air box below. The top of the brooder is made the same as any brooder. If the lamp to be used is one foot high, raise the brooder fourteen inches high, or be sure and have two inches between the sheet iron and the lamp. Make incline as you would in any brooder.

It is very plain that any bad odor that might come from the lamp will pass up and over the brooder, and nothing but pure air that is being drawn in through the holes in the strips and heated and passed through the holes in the cylinder to be let in the brooder. That the air is being supplied fresh all the time, there is no doubt.

The heat at the cylinder will be greater than at any other part, and grows less as the chickens move away. The lamp can be regulated to supply any desired heat, and it will be supplied at that heat, not changing more than one or two degrees, no matter what the change is outside.

I fill all my lamps at four o'clock, and feed, and by that time it is nearly six o'clock, and I do not look at them again until morning. I am well aware that a great many people will not take much stock in what I have said, but I have nothing to sell, and if any one wishes to take the time I should be very glad to show them the brooders, as I have three in operation now, and expect to have seven or eight. I have not lost five chickens through brooder causes in three years, and I would not change for the best one made today. I have to make a living by raising chickens, and if I can do it with more profit in the brooder that I have described, why change? I have lost a great many chickens in the ten years that I have been in it, and only five in three years from brooder causes.

I have noticed that some of the chickens will be up close to the cylinder and others will be ten inches away, and some will be almost out to the edge, and not a sign of crowding, showing that all can get as much heat as is required. As I said, I am willing to show any and all who wish to see these brooders, and will explain more fully.

Westboro, Mass. R. H. BARNARD.

Protect the Brooder.

HAVE read the lament of Dr. Nottage in F.-P., January 15th, page 29, and replies, etc., page 91, F.-P., February 15th, in regard to brooder fires. In the doctor's case would call it a "case of contributary negligence" in leaving a brooder so long with a lamp of extra power up to its limit.

I have used brooders with top heat, bottom heat, and side heat (so called). I have found that eternal vigilance is the price of success with all of them. I do not think the mode of heating is as weak a spot as the manner of construction of the brooder.

One of the great troubles people have with operating brooders is in expecting too much of them, and to do the impossible. What is a brooder, and what are the majority of them, and the best at that? Simply a single wall box with heat thrown into a hover chamber, free from lamp fumes, and with proper ventilation; and it does not make much difference whether it is top heat, bottom, or side heat, as long as results are gained.

I have always found that a *brooder stove* is superior to a lamp, and I consider a water pan a necessity, and no brooder stove fit to use without one. I know it is unpleasant and sloppy work attending to them; so is cleaning out brooders and hen houses.

Now, in explanation of why the majority of brooder operators expect the impossible, will say we start the last of February an incubator that is double walled, well insulated against climatic changes, put in as protected place as it is possible to provide, free from drafts and rapid changes of temperature, etc., and with a powerful heater capable of maintaining a temperature from 102° up, with a regulator positively and practically controlling the surplus heat.

When the hatch comes off and is ready to remove from the hatcher, what do we do?

Put the chicks into a single wall brooder made of seven-eighths or one inch stuff, out doors in the open, exposed to all kinds of weather, rapid changes of temperature, and expect to maintain a temperature inside the hover within eight or ten degrees of what the double wall machine was doing in protected place. The brooder cannot do it, so up goes the flame to the point of smoking—*doesn't do*

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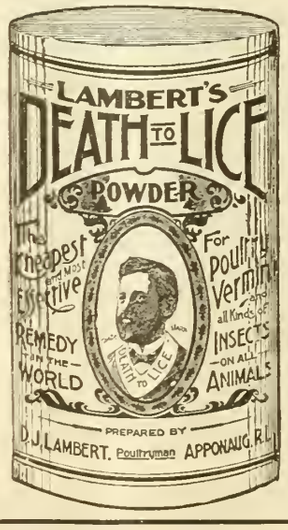

To Readers of Farm-Poultry

GREETING:—Poultry keepers ought to enjoy the very severe winter, because the cold weather has enchanced prices for eggs and poultry, so that those who have given their birds good care have been well paid for their trouble. Hatching is necessarily delayed, and spring chickens will be scarce and high priced. It will pay those who are fortunate enough to have any to do all that they can to keep them growing.

Breeding stock has been confined so closely on account of the ice and snow that they will be as lousy as beggars unless something has been done to keep them clean. If they are let alone now they will not lay many eggs, hatches will be poor, and the chicks will die or grow very slowly, never properly maturing.

You can get lots of remedies for lice, but many of them will injure the birds in some ways, soil their plumage, taint their flesh or kill the chickens when they hatch in it. If you want to do things right get the right kind of things to do them with. The right remedies for lice are Lambert's. You make no mistake in using them freely. You cannot lose a cent. If they do not do good work, you can have your money back, no matter whether you have a package or a ton.

There's nothing so popular for use on sitting hens as Lambert's Death to Lice Powder. You can fill their feathers full, put it in their nests, on the eggs, or anywhere except in their feed, without injury to anything but lice. There's nothing handier. We mail it in 10, 15, 40c, and $1 packages, or you can purchase it from your dealer. There's nothing that works quicker. The lice disappear while you put it on the hen. All sitters need it. All sitters must have it to do their best.

Little chickens often have head lice. These little blood suckers fasten themselves upon top of a chick's head and stay there as long as there is any blood in their victim. Lice kill more chickens than disease. When the youngsters do not grow it pays to look on top of their head and see what you see. Death to Lice Ointment applied at night will work while they sleep, so they will come up to breakfast bright and chipper in the morning. It never injures the chickens. This mixture recently improved. Trial size 10c.; large size 25c. postpaid.

MY POCKET-BOOK POINTERS for 1904 will be ready for mailing this month, and will be sent to all customers and applicants who mention this paper. Yours truly,

D. J. LAMBERT, - Apponaug, R. I.
MARCH 1st, 1904.

it then, so up she goes again — result, double trouble.

Remedy—Protect your brooders with something, if only shed open to the south, and if open front has an old curtain so much the better.

The most troublesome thing to contend with in operating brooders out in the open, is a cold cutting wind—March winds. The majority of outdoor brooders can stand right up and do business in zero weather if the air is still. But twenty above zero and a cutting wind will knock out the best of them, and that is where the fire comes in with some of them.

The only brooder that in my experience I would call practically fire proof, or could be made so, is what I call a modification of the Pressy, (originated in Hammonton, N. J., in the 'seventies, by a poultryman named Pressy), all so called bottom heat brooders, or brooders with lamp chamber the whole size of the brooder part, and having fresh air inlets on the sides, drawing in outside air between the floor and sheet iron heater, and entering the brooder chamber through a cylinder in the center or through four pipes are but an improved Pressy. The original Pressy brooder used four one and one-fourth pipes in the hover floor connecting with the hot air chamber underneath. The fault of this mode of piping was the center of the hover floor would get *hot*.

Other poultrymen, in experimenting with brooders on the Pressy principle, to overcome the fault of the *hot* center, eliminated the pipes, and substituted a dome, or cylinder, in the center, anywhere from five to nine inches in diameter, which overcame the fault. Now any brooder on the Pressy principle or its various modifications, with the stove chamber, with heater overhead, and sides covered with tin or asbestos, and using a *stove* with water pan, is as fire proof as possible, and such brooders out of the wind, say in a shed with dirt floor, cannot burn or get afire. The stove might smoke and make a lampblack factory, as your correspondent from Greenville, N. Y., says, but you won't get a fire started, and if the stoves are attended to, wicks trimmed, pans and founts filled, they won't smoke.

Brooders can't think, neither can stoves. You've got to furnish the gray matter and attend strictly to business.

Yantic, Conn. JOHN W. AYER.

A Woman Who Finds Brooders Easy.

IN REPLY to Dr. Nottage's request for experiences with lamp brooders, would like to tell of ours. We have run lamp brooders for five years now, and have never had any trouble with them, never even having them get too hot.

We use the "Champion" brooders. A lamp with a chimney sets in a little box on the back side underneath the brooder. The chimney runs into a tin funnel, and heats a large round cylinder overhead in the brooder.

We of course exercise great care that the lamps are filled and kept trimmed and clean, and the only difficulty we find is that if the lamp is turned real low a very hard jar or slam of the cover is apt to extinguish the flame. After we once get the brooder heated to the desired temperature, we can keep it just so by a look at the flame of the lamp. Unless it is very cold or windy a low blaze is all that is needed with the added heat of the chickens to keep the right heat.

I would recommend the lamps with chimneys every time, as I know of more cases where the brooders "went up in smoke" when the "non-chimney" ones were used than when the regular common chimney lamp was used.

This is our experience, and I know of a man who does his brooding in a large brooder house, using home made brooders with common hand lamps set on blocks of wood under the brooder, and heated similarly to the Champion, and he never has a fire.

Sometimes I think a great many people are too careless, thinking their brooder is as automatic as their incubator, and that all it needs is a full lamp, "and the chickens do the rest." My idea is, that if anything is worth doing it is worth doing well, and all such articles which are governed by lamps should be carefully attended to, and never neglected.

Upton, Mass. NELLIE A. COONEY.

Prefers Outdoor Brooders.

I HAVE been raising fancy poultry for eight years. When I first begun I tried one of the indoor brooders, highly recommended. Of the first two or three broods put into it I lost nearly all of my chicks, so I concluded that I could not stand that, and being somewhat of a mechanic, and having a great deal of experience with heating and ventilating, I set about building a brooder after my own idea. I constructed an outdoor brooder which worked so well that for the last seven years I have used nothing else. My next year's pattern has been changed a little for the better.

I have raised chicks in outdoor brooders in all kinds of weather, and in relating my experience to our local poultrymen they say that I surely have this part of the business as near to perfection as anyone could wish. I must confess that I am a poor hand with an incubator, but I hatch hundreds of chicks under hens, and as soon as hatched I put them in the brooders.

Now this brooding is not done on a go as you please plan, but is very strictly attended to. First, I don't think more than 60 chicks ought to be put into one bunch. As a rule I put only 50 together. My brooders have one thousand square inches of floor space. I always have an outside covered run, and always feed and water in this run, which is so constructed that it is warm, but not by several degrees as warm as the brooder proper.

I use a common glass lamp and can, with a No. 2 wick, produce 100 degrees of heat in zero weather, and have only to see to the brooder every 12 hours except to feed and water chicks. It is not heat only that must be looked after in a brooder; but even with a low temperature and the right ventilation chicks will do better than with 80 to 90 degrees and bad ventilation. But with the right system of ventilation and proper degree of heat there is no doubt in my mind that an outdoor brooder is better than an indoor one. I do not care to stir up any argument, but am only giving personal experience.

C. E. CHAPMAN.

Brooders and Brooder Lamps.

REGARDING brooders and brooder lamps, I wish to state that we have for years used brooders of my own make, having a lamp chamber under the hover part of brooder, 2 x 2 feet and 9 inches high, the four sides and top of this chamber being lined with steel, (same as is used for roofing for building), with one inch space between the wooden sides and top of this chamber and the iron. For lamps I have always used the Cyphers brooder lamps with water jacket and metal chimney.

I have used these brooders both indoors and out with remarkable success. Have used them out of doors as early as February, with a foot of snow under them, and at times completely buried in snow drifts, and when I had shoveled them out the chicks were always found as warm and happy as if the mercury was up to 90° instead of being down to 18° below, as it was.

These brooders are run from midwinter until June, and require no more attention than our incubators. Water once a day is supplied. The lamps are kept clean and well filled.

Now don't write me for a description of this brooder, for I have no time to give it, and have none of them to sell. I have been asked repeatedly by those who have watched the workings of these brooders, why I did not get them patented and put them on the market; but I have no time or inclination for this, and have been led to make the above statements from the fact that judging from the articles in February 15th F.-P., I note that there are people who seem to carry the idea that water jacket lamps are no good, and that outdoor brooders need constant attention.

Bellows Falls, Vt. A. A. HALLADAY.

How a Housewife Looks After the Brooders.

I HAVE just read with interest the several articles published in Feb. 15th issue on the danger of fire in brooders. One has to smile to think of anyone leaving a brooder lamp to itself for twenty-four hours. I have had several years experience with brooders with the usual number of thrilling experiences and hairbreadth escapes.

Now *most* people who run brooders are attending to several other things beside. In my case the care of a family and a home have had to be sandwiched in with my chicken work. How to attend to both of these things with their ever varying demands on one's time and attention, is a problem worthy some wise man to solve.

We began nine or ten years ago with the old Rudd brooder and lamp. (By the way, I am indebted to that gentleman for many of my best ideas in chick raising). My husband, being "handy with tools," made these himself. After three or four years had passed we bought plans for Peep-o'-Day brooder—the outside one—as house room being at a premium I thought it would be very fine to need no house at all. Perhaps the fault is with me, but I have *no use* for a brooder out of doors, for several reasons. I will not take your space to name them all.

We use the small Rudd brooder house or the "double brooder house," with a brooder in each end, and a low wire fence which I can easily step over as a partition in the middle. If you allow the chicks to run together before they are very old you will some night find three-quarters in one brooder and one-quarter in the other. Such determined little rascals as they are—but then their mothers were just so before them.

Have I ever had any serious brooder fires? No, because I stopped them before they got serious. But I've had the *beginning* of several fires if I hadn't been "right on deck" with a fire extinguisher handy and a quick sure hand to use it.

How well I remember the appearance of my first brooder of White Wyandotte chicks after one of these experiences. They were about two weeks old, with the bright eye and good carriage the real chicken lover likes to see. Poor little things. They might have been Black Javas for all one could tell when I discovered my water pan had gone dry and the flame gone high and ended in a general smudge. But it all "came off" in time, and they were as white as ever.

None of these things ever happened to me, however, when using the Peep-o'-Day brooder and lamp. I agree with Mr. Thayer on that. But when he speaks of a stove *without* a water pan he mystifies me. He says he uses a Peep-o'-Day brooder stove. So do I now—

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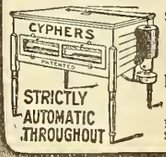
"I have used several other makes but have had much better success with the Cyphers than with all the rest." C. E. Cook, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I find the Cyphers far superior to the three other makes I have tried. It is all you claim it to be." W. H. Maasdam, Pella, Iowa.



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Poultrymen's Necessities: Cyphers Patented Poultry Appliances, Balanced Ration Foods, Sealed Clover Products, Standard Remedies, Insecticides, Poultry Books. Supplies in General described in special catalog.

every one of my individual brooders is supplied with one. It occurs to me though that mine are all five years old, so perhaps Mr. H. has invented a "water panless" stove. I hope so, though I cannot think just how it could be done.

I fill, trim and clean my lamps once in twenty-four hours. (That is often enough with the Peep-o'-Day). I fill the water pan every twelve hours. If the weather conditions are on the move I glance at the lamps every time I feed the chicks—about once in three hours. I use a brooder thermometer inserted in the top of each hover as per directions. This is not absolutely essential, but it saves me the trouble and time of placing my hand under each hover and holding it there long enough to mentally register the degree of heat, for I can tell very accurately after several years experience without a thermometer. I have had no fires or beginning of fires to speak of since I began to use a thermometer. One glance shows me the heat is rising, and I at once investigate.

First R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerel, New York, 1904. Weight 8 lbs.
Robert C. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn.

I don't suppose it will do a bit of good, but I can't close this article without a protest against *everybody* with brains and without brains going into artificial incubation. Why, it is one of the most intricate mysteries in the universe. I will confess I stand awed, humbled, at the wonderful skill of the great Creator of all things as I look at my machine full of the little beauties—for they are to me more beautiful than at any later time in their chicken life. Three weeks ago the egg from which this lovely white chick came would have made us a delicious addition to our breakfast. In that brief space of time bone, muscle, feathers, with all the wonderful organs of digestion, assimilation and growth, with vision, hearing, all these perfect. I say there is nothing like it in the whole range of reproduction of animal life. What wonder then that we stumble at the very door in attempting to solve its mysteries.

C. M. ROBBINS.

Leeds, Mass.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

If editor Heck, of the *Successful Poultry Journal*, is well advised he will treat as a common New Year's resolution the announcement in the January issue of his journal that he will advise prospective buyers of stock, eggs, incubators, poultry supplies, etc., "where to place their order to get the best service and attention to their business." Another Chicago editor, it appears, gave advice of this kind to readers of his paper last winter, and the returns are now coming in.

* * *

The more we see of the American edition of Mr. Harrison Weir's "Poultry Book," the less we like it,—as poultry literature and as a representative work of one of the most interesting poultrymen and fanciers England has produced. While the books contain an abundance of good matter, and some of the chapters prepared for it are the best we have seen on the subjects they treat, some things introduced, however good in themselves, strike us as out of place. Frankly, we don't like that kind of a compilation. Whether enough poultrymen either do like or don't dislike it to make the work sell well, we are not in a position to say. As to sales to general readers, we know nothing. We presume the general reader would not be affected by some of the features which annoy a poultryman, particularly one having some familiarity with poultry literature. Personally, we find all "revisions" of Mr. Weir's writings intensely aggravating, particularly so in the many places where it is not plain whether Mr. Weir is writing himself or has been edited.

* * *

A subscriber in a southern state thinks it "peculiar" that the editor of a journal taken up with the improvement of poultry by selection "who strongly indorses advice from poultrymen who say that the way to keep certain breeds or strains of fowls to their highest degree of excellence is to keep them uncontaminated with inferior breeds or strains. Yet you do not believe that the progress of civilization would be retarded by the mixture of the highest race in development, the Caucasian, with the lowest race, the negro. It is not individual antipathy that the southern whites feel for the negro: it is social antipathy. Of course there are many individuals of the negro race who merit recognition anywhere: but their excellence shines upon the black like a good deed in a naughty world."

* * *

This correspondent has not quite grasped the principle of selection. It concerns itself only remotely with keeping the race free from foreign mixtures. That is practically a negative consideration. Primarily it means the development of a stock by producing only from the best individuals; the exclusion of foreign blood is, we might say, only an incident of development by selection of the best. Further, in advocating the admittance of black (or red, or brown) men of good character to poultry associations, we are not advocating a mixture of races. If one must have a parallel from the poultry world, the question of Standard and non-Standard varieties of poultry fills the bill. The distinction between these is arbitrary. It is presumed to be based on merit, and to some extent is so; but breeds that are not worthy the name, and even breeds that exist only in name get into the "Standard," while breeds superior to them in every way are left out—are not *recognized*. We believe just as much in the obligation of the American Poultry Association to recognize existing meritorious breeds on their standing and merits, as we do in the duty of poultry associations to extend their fellowship to all proper persons regardless of color.

* * *

Applying the principle of selection to the black, or any other race, means the recognition and development of the best in that race. The negroes are not the lowest race in the scale of civilization, and theoretically this correspondent holds precisely the same view that we do. He says, "There are individuals who merit recognition anywhere. "Well, if they merit it, in what position does one put himself who, while acknowledging that they merit such and such recognition, objects to any practical expression of recognition?

The Rhode Island Reds at New York.

In the February 1st issue of FARM-POULTRY is an article by F. D. Baerman, on the judging of the R. I. Reds at New York, criticising the winners.

In criticising the first prize cockerel he has misrepresented and exaggerated. He says that this bird has pale earlobes, and can prove his statements; but I can prove that Mr. Baerman never saw a bird with deeper red earlobes than this one has.

Then again he wants a bird with a tail carried upright, and says that this bird's tail slopes almost to a level with his back. The cut I send will prove to the contrary, and as for wanting the tail carried upright, I wonder what standard Mr. Baerman is trying to follow, since the R. I. Red Club's standard calls for the tail "carried fairly well back, increasing the apparent length of the bird."

First R. C. R. I. Red Cockerel, Hartford, 1902; First as Cock, 1903; also Second Cock at New York, 1904.
Robert C. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn.

As to the beak being "so short as to seem almost deformed," if Mr. Baerman will again turn to the club standard he will find that the beak should be "short and regularly curved," but the cut will show that the bird's beak is not deformed, but rather that Mr. Baerman is simply deforming a good bird.

He also says his hackle is "at least a quarter pure white," and that his tail is "mostly brown." The facts are that his main tail feathers are black with a narrow border of red, and the main sickles are bronze. The undercolor of his hackle, on some feathers, shows a little white, but the prevailing color is a rich buff approaching red. His undercolor from the hackle back to the tail is red, and absolutely free from slate or smut. The type which Mr. Baerman mentions as being "not right at all," and the back as being "poor," one can judge from the appearance of the bird in the cut, which is made from an actual photograph.

I sent six birds to the New York show, winning five prizes. As I am not acquainted with the judge there was surely no collusion; but these birds were all first and second prize winners at Hartford in good strong competition, and were judged by one of the most competent judges of the R. I. Red Club before they were shown at New York. It should be noted, however, that my best cockerel and first at Hartford was overlooked at New York or misjudged.

Mr. Baerman claims to have furnished more than half the entire exhibit at New York last year, and more than half the entire number of Reds this season. Now I would like to inquire if this is any reason why inferior stock should receive the prizes at a show, or that Mr. Baerman or any other man is thereby entitled to select the judge for future shows?

Hartford, Conn. ROBT. C. TUTTLE.

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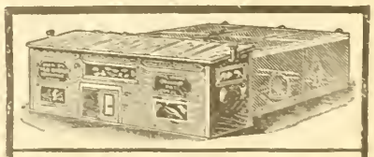

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SQUAB HOUSE AND FLYING PENS OF WM. E. RICE, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Pigeons and Squabs.

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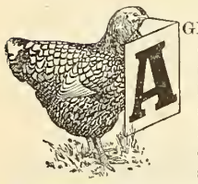

A GREAT deal of interest is being taken at the present time in keeping pigeons and selling their squabs. Nearly every state of our country is represented by a few breeders, and some sections have very large establishments. Perhaps California stands at the head with a single flock of 11,000 pairs of birds. A flock near Philadelphia contains 5,000 pairs. Cumberland county, in southern New Jersey, contains about 50 breeders, none of whom have less than 100 pairs, and from that number to 2,000 pairs. This county has the reputation of sending the largest and plumpest squabs going into New York market.

Prices for squabs for the middle of February just past were 90 cents per pair for birds weighing 8 pounds per dozen, and is the highest price yet received by the breeders. These prices were paid by New York commission men, and are net prices to the breeders. The average price for the year 1903 was 60 cents per pair, the squabs weighing 8 pounds, and sold to commission men as stated above. A few breeders of choice stock selling direct to private customers have realized better figures than stated, while very many others whose squabs have not weighed more than 6 to 7 pounds to a dozen have received much smaller figures. The majority of birds sent to market do not weigh much over 7 pounds per dozen.

That there is a decided and extended interest is growing pigeons is manifested by the large numbers of letters addressed to me from all parts of the country requesting information as to variety of birds and management of them for profit. My experience in the squab business covers a period of about 15 years, and during that time I have faced about all the difficulties anyone can commonly meet in my section in the care and management of pigeons. My experience has cost me a great deal of money, but my venture as a whole has been satisfactory in matter of profit, and I shall be pleased to give the readers of FARM-POULTRY through its columns practical replies to such questions as any subscriber may be pleased to submit.

Essentials of Success in Squab Raising.

I SHALL proceed to deal with guides for those desiring to begin the business, and shall make my remarks as practical as possible, and designed to prevent a novice making the mistakes which so freely marked my early career.

The Kind of Birds.

Among my large acquaintance of squab growers I do not know a single one who prefers any variety more than the Homer for this purpose. Their hardy constitution, good size, large throats, good appetites, and active habits, with their fecundity and quiet disposition fit them pre-eminently for first position among pigeons for squab breeding. Again, when well fed and cared for their squabs are usually up to the 8 pound standard in four weeks.

The Dragoon is a good bird of larger size than the Homer, but squabs take a few days longer in maturing. The common pigeon is not usually sufficiently reliable as to number of squabs or their size, but now and then a flock of good common birds is met with of sufficient excellence to warrant their being kept and mated with Homer stock for future breeders.

Buildings and Care.

Pigeons must be housed in warm buildings to exclude draughts of air, and yet so arranged as to admit of being ventilated. They must be fed strictly pure grains and given fresh water twice a day, and allowed free access to salt, grit, charcoal and oyster shells—the three last mentioned substances being ground to size of half a wheat grain. In summer time a daily bath, and in winter, on bright sunny days, conduces to their health, and is much relished by them.

How to Begin.

A novice will rarely succeed if he begins with as many as 100 pairs of birds, unless he is near some successful breeder on whom he may freely lean when he needs propping up, which most likely will be frequently. A much safer plan is for him to try five or ten pairs of extra good breeders which are guaranteed to be pure young Homers, one year old, mated up, free from disease and lice. After keeping these birds a few months he can figure out very easily whether he is fitted for the business, and if he does not want to continue he is not much involved.

Profits of the Business.

With good buildings, choice stock, excellent care and management a flock of pigeons ought to yield an average of six (6) pairs of squabs a year from each pair of birds, and give a margin over cost of feed and other supplies of $1 per pair. Some are getting more squabs than here mentioned, and the margin is larger, but the beginner can consider he is doing quite well indeed if he secures such profit as indicated.

Future of the Business.

The business of squab raising has already developed a good healthy growth, and its future seems well assured. Prices for squabs at this time (middle of February) are higher than at any previous time, and the industry has had a larger development during 1903 than in any previous year. Breeders have constructed better houses, culled out inferior birds, and the business generally has attained a sound and vigorous condition, and will prove an attractive one for those who enjoy outdoor life, and have a small plot of ground in which pigeon houses can be erected. An idea of necessary space may be learned when it is known that a lot fifty feet square is ample size for a house and flier to accommodate 250 pairs of birds.

The industry will yield profit only to those who will pay attention to the details, and no success can be had by haphazard work. Some breeders during this last cold season with good flocks have not sold enough squabs to pay the feed bill, while others in the same vicinity have realized substantial profits.

I consider there are four elements entering into the success of squab raising, and they are these:—

1.—*Right kind of birds.*
2.—*Right kind of buildings.*
3.—*Right kind of feed and water.*
4.—*Right kind of management.*

The beginner will be thankful for this bit of advice; he may have the first three elements of birds, buildings, and feed all right, and if he does not have his birds mated he will utterly and disastrously fail. This mating of birds is so inseparably connected with success that every novice, before he finishes his house, even if it is to accommodate only five

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Our matings this season are more than gilt-edge. If you want to increase your blue ribbons next season order your eggs of us. They are sure to hatch winners. It's our last season for selling eggs at present prices. 15 eggs $2; 45 eggs $5; 100 eggs $10. Write for catalogue, etc.

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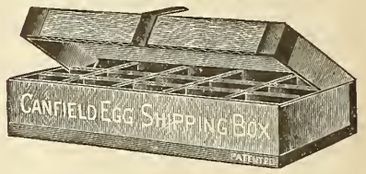

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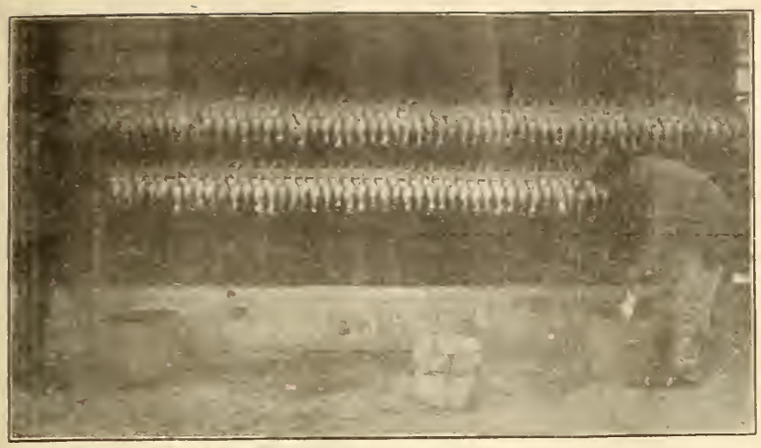

COOLING THE DRESSED SQUABS

pair of birds, ought to put this sign across it: "*None but mated birds are permitted to enter*," and he will learn the first essential of success while mating his birds. A certain breeder told me during the month of February that his chilled eggs in a house of 500 pair of birds had run from 35 to 40 a week for three weeks, and I very strongly suspect that a few unmated birds in the breeding quarters were the source of the mischief.

I have no doubt that for the last two months the number of chilled eggs and frozen squabs in many houses have exceeded the number of squabs sent to market, and I venture the assertion that unmated birds in the breeding quarters have caused the damage.

In my own houses my losses have been less than in previous years, and I consider my success is due to having warm houses, and none but mated birds in them. My houses are built of first quality matched pine lumber, and sheathed on the north side, with an air space between, and before I put a pair of birds in them I know they are mated, and after putting bands on them make an entry of the number of these bands in my record book. To this care in mating I attribute the fact that I seldom have eggs or squabs thrown from nests by an unmated bird fighting with another in the nests.

WILLIAM E. RICE.

An Experience in Buying Pullets in the Fall.

THE notes on page 104 of the Feb. 15th FARM-POULTRY, *re* picking up pullets in the fall, interested me. About the first of last November I concluded to see what I could do with pullets bought for layers, and set about buying. I cannot give exact figures all through, but succeeded about as follows:

Nov. 10, bought 15 pullets from my own stock at 60c. each. Nov. 12, 17 pullets—mongrels—at 54c. each. Nov. 13, 120 farm raised R. I. Red pullets. I saw these pullets in June and they promised well then. Nov. 16, 26 mongrel pullets at 40c. Nov. 18, 13 pullets and 10 hens at 70c. Nov. 19, 48 R. I. Reds (same lot as the 120) at 60c. Nov. 20, 7 pullets and 15 hens at 60c. Nov. 21, 6 mongrels at 50c. (a promising lot). Dec. 5, R. I. Red hens, pullets and chicks at 37c. In this lot the pullets looked well, the hens poor. The chicks were "thrown in," and have filled an occasional order for broilers to good advantage. Some of them are still on my hands and about ready to lay. Dec. 9, 20 Buff Wyandotte pullets and 2 hens at 45c. Dec. 27, trio Pekin ducks at 75c. Jan. 1, 10 Buff Leghorns at $1. Jan. 11, 36 Buff Leghorns at 63c. I had about 60 hens of my own that I included in my account for the winter with the hens purchased, all being in the same house. This gives me a flock of about 150 hens (including the Buff Leghorns) in a house facing east, and 300 pullets in a house facing south.

When I heard that I could buy that lot of 168 pullets I felt sure that I had a bonanza. I knew that they were early hatched, farm raised, and a vigorous healthy lot. I drove five miles after dark through the rain to secure them before someone got ahead of me. I could fairly count the eggs as I put them in the pens. Everybody who saw them admired them and was as sure as I was that I would get eggs. Yesterday I had 38 eggs from them, which is as well as they have done any time. Notwithstanding the very cold weather and snow, with consequent confinement, all have been healthy, (both houses) the actual loss from death being 11 to date. Some colds and a few with swelled heads. Most of those which died "went light."

Through December the hens laid 270 eggs, the pullets 342. Through January the hens laid 486, the pullets 610 eggs.

There has been practically no difference in the health of the two houses.

The most noticeable feature about the laying has been that stock bought from "hen fellers" (you know what I mean) has come along, begun to lay and continued laying, while pullets from "farmers" have simply stood still. Hens bought from "farmers" have laid better than I expected. Most of them were bought because it was necessary to take them with the pullets in the same lot. I did not get enough hens from "hen fellers" to make any deductions. My own hens have laid fairly well. I have not kept track of the eggs from all the pens, but did of the Buff Leghorns. The pen of ten arrived from New York state on New Year's day, and laid 76 eggs that month.

While my egg record is very poor, I guess "there are others." Through January the whole flock averaged 2.1 eggs each, yet owing to the high price it paid the feed bill. Am now getting about 100 eggs daily. In January, 1903, my hens averaged about 10 eggs each.

I might say something on the matter of "mash" and "dry" feeding of chicks, but think I will wait till I have had a more satisfactory season than 1903. I charge most of that loss to a combination of damp weather and lice.

H. REED HAWLEY.

Norwalk, Ohio, Show.

Feb. 5—10, 1904.

[Addresses of Norwalk exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—G. W. Welch, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul. C. W. Anderson, 4 ck; 3 ckl; 4 hen. Chas. McClave, New London, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. T. R. Bellamy, 4 ckl. S. A. Drake, 2, 3 hen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Jas. Woodslock, Elyria, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Ira Goodlue, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. C. O. Jackson, 4 ck; 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen. Mrs. W. A. Rose, Collins, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul. A. T. Bloxham, 2 hen.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—John L. Jackson, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—T. P. Kellogg, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES.—McClave, 1, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—C. O. Jackson, 1, 2 ckl; 1 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—J. H. Williams, 1 ck; 4 pul; 3 pen. M. H. Darrow, Milan, 2 ck. C. Kellogg, 3 ckl; 2 hen. Knisely Bros., Prairie Depot, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Lee Uncle, 1 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. T. P. Kellogg, 4 ckl; 1 hen.

BLACK JAVAS.—E. J. Haskins, Wakeman, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Haskins, 1 ck; 1 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—M. Blatz, 4 ckl; 4 hen. C. Jackson, 1 pul; 3 ckl. Haskins, 2 pul; 2 ckl.

BUFF COCHINS.—Geo. Bixby, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. C. Jackson, 3 ckl; 2, 4 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Wm. Baum, Fostoria, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Chas. Mann, Fostoria, 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul. Haskins, 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 pul.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Pete Held, Elyria, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Haskins, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. Knoll, 1 ck. McClave, 1 ckl; 2 pul. Drake, 1, 2 hen; 1, 3, 4 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—T. R. Bellamy, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—L. Fachman, Lindsey, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 pen.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—C. A. Knight, Olena, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Fachman, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 1 pul. McClave, 1 ck; 1 hen.

S. L. BEARDED POLISH.—Fachman, 1 ck.

S. L. PLAIN POLISH.—Fachman, 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1, 2 hen.

PLAIN WHITE POLISH.—Fachman, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 pen.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH.—Fachman, 1, 2 hen.

G. L. PLAIN POLISH.—Fachman, 2 hen.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—Fachman, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen.

HOUDANS.—Fachman, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Haskins, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 hen; 1 pen.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Haskins, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. McClave, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—F. C. Peasley, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. T. P. Kellogg, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

RED CAPS.—Knight, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—H. O. Lodwick, Fremont, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

PIT GAMES.—Howard Manahan, 1 ck; 1 hen. John Wickham, 2 ck; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Knoll, 1 hen; 2 pul; 2 ck. Geo. Bixby, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. J. C. Doler, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—R. P. Bowlus, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Bowlus, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

Aylesbury, Cayuga, Colored Muscovy, White Crested, Gray Call, Indian Runner, Pekin, and Rouen Ducks.—All to Haskins.

African, Brown China, Embden, and White China Geese.—All to Haskins.

Muscovy Ducks.—Albert Wagner, 1. Haskins, 2.

Exmoor Farms

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

WIN IN FEMALES, JAN., 1904.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th Pullets.
1st, 2d, 3d, 5th Hens.

AT CHICAGO,
1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Hens.
1st, 4th, 5th Pullets.

This same line has won 1st and 2d pullet Madison Square 6 years straight.

It is the undefeated Pullet line of America.

Mr. Theo. Wittman's entire stock is now at home at Exmoor Farms, and will be mated this season by him along his old successful lines.

Eggs from 10 fine hens $5 per 13.
Pedigree eggs $1 each.

EDGAR A. WEIMER, Prop.
Lebanon, Pa.

CHOICE EGGS

$3 per sit.; two sits. $5, from Castle strain W. Wyandottes, winners of $150 Lawson cup at Boston, 1902 and 1903. Also Buff Wyandotte and B. P. Rock eggs $ per sit.; two sits. $3. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs $1 per sit. My birds are prize winners of good laying strain, and have farm range. Stock for sale.

G. W. BLAISDELL,
Box 108, Kittery Point, Me.

BUFF ROCKS

WONDER STRAIN.
The Largest Flock in N. E. For the next 30 days I quote Low Prices on breeding stock. Carefully mated trios $7 and $10. Pens $10 and $15. These will give good results in breeding and please you.
Females may be pullets or hens, your choice).
EGGS for Hatching From Choice Matings, $3; two sittings $5.
Good hatch guaranteed. Send for 1904 circular; it may give information you would like to know.
H. W. HIGGINS,
131 Mechanic St.,
Orange, Mass.

BETTER THAN EVER.

My Reds, while possessing all the good qualities of last year,

RED EYE, RED LOBES, RED SURFACE and UNDERCOLOR

are larger, more uniform in surface color, and in fact nearer the perfection we all strive for. Eggs from best pens, $1.50 for 13; 4 sittings $5. General stock $4.50 per 100, mated to extra good cockerels.
F. W. C. ALMY, Tiv. 4 Cors., R. I.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm Co.

KEENE, N. H.

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N. D. CASS, Vice-Pres.
F. A. LOUGEE, Supt.

FARMS AT
KEENE, N. H., and
ATHOL, MASS.

White Wyandottes.

Winners at NEW YORK and SPRINGFIELD Shows, including 1st hen, 1st pullet and 2d cockerel at Springfield, and White Wyandotte Club Cup for best display and all Shape Specials.

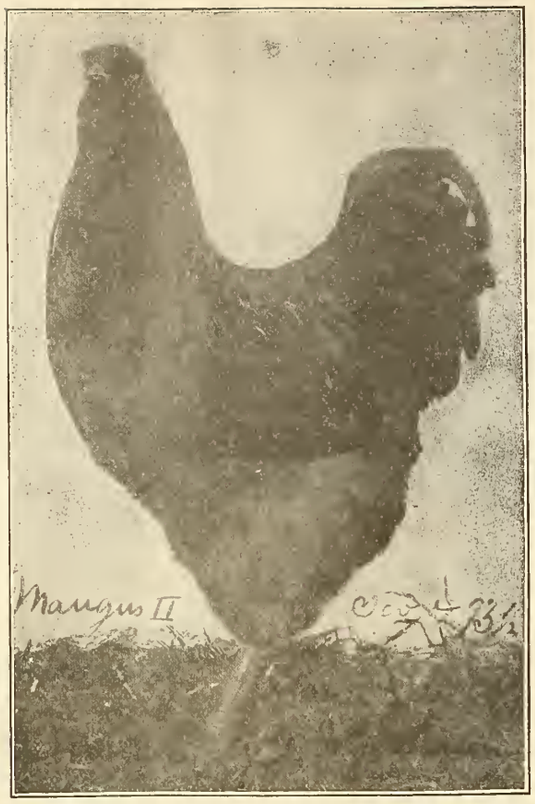
Buff Plym. Rocks.

Winners at SPRINGFIELD and GREAT ROCHESTER, N. Y., Shows, including 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullets, and 2d cockerel at Rochester, in strongest possible competition. Also won at PETERBORO, N. H.

Rhode Island Reds.

Winners at SPRINGFIELD, ROCHESTER and PETERBORO Shows, including 1st, 2d and 3d pullets at Springfield, and Single Comb Cup for best display.

Correspondence solicited. Send for new catalogue to be issued March 10th.



MAUGUS II., SECOND BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK, CHICAGO, NOV., 1903.
James W. Johnson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Pure Bred vs. Mongrel Poultry.

"Ignorance gives a sort of eternity to prejudice and perpetuity to error."—*Robert Hall.*

THERE appears to be a very wide gap between the producers of pure bred hens and a large proportion of farm poultry raisers.

Of course many writers grossly exaggerate the superior virtues of pure blood and the inferiority of mongrel or mixed blood; but it is also true that many owners of mongrel hens defend their stock with an equally careless disregard for facts.

The rank and file of poultry raisers seem to know but little about hens, and their very lack of true understanding causes them to disclose their ignorance with the utmost candor at about every opportunity.

It might be assumed that the enormous amount of poultry literature published and distributed throughout our land would educate poultry keepers quite generally; but, waiving the fact that a great deal of it is not instructive, who would care to give a carefully thought out estimate of the approximate proportion of people actively and earnestly engaged in poultry raising, who read any poultry literature seriously and understandingly? The real or the claimed circulation of any or all of our poultry journals will shed but little light on that matter. Some other things do—but I digress.

Which is the better, pure blood or mongrel? *Uniformity*, in one word sums up all the good things which can be truly claimed for pure bred animals as opposed to the conglomerate mongrels. It cannot fairly be said that pure bred hens will outlay mongrels every time, or that they invariably command a better price when sold for meat. Neither will the bucolic claim that mongrels are, as a rule, better layers and more hardy than pure bred hens stand investigation.

Many stocks of mongrel blood will outlay, and some outweigh, some pure bred stocks. A great many factors contribute to constitutional health, vigor, and productiveness wholly aside from the particular breed or mixture of breeds represented.

The exaggeration and loose handling of adjectives sometimes exhibited by enthusiastic novices and by some breeders who are commercially interested in pure blood on the one hand, and the equally unguarded statements of keepers of common hens on the other, can but widen the breach between the advocates of pure blood and those who disdainfully refuse to adopt it.

The objections to pure bred animals, as such, are almost always hypercritical not always sincere, never sane. If it cost more money to start with mongrels than with pure bred stock, the mongrel would soon become practically extinct. Yet the price of stock is wholly controlled by man and economic conditions, and can in no possible way affect the blood itself for good or ill.

Absolute uniformity is unknown in any of nature's handiwork, and cannot be obtained in poultry breeding with any blood; but the nearest possible approach to uniformity requires that blood integrity be preserved in breeding.

Similarity of temperament, appetite and performance with the different individuals which make up a flock of hens or a herd of cows is an objective point well worth striving for and is of great practical importance, even though similarity in outward appearance be undervalued. Outward uniformity, however, is one of nature's indications that uniformity in blood exists which affects other qualities besides form and feather.

Single specimens of much mixed breeding may develop superior qualities in one way or another occasionally, but no amount of skill and care can continuously produce the advancement with impure or mixed blood that would be possible with healthy pure blood under equally favorable conditions.

The farmer is prone to remind us frequently of "the laws of nature" as he interprets them, but he often holds the almighty dollar so close to his eyes that he fails to interpret them aright. Very likely most of us make mistakes sometimes for the same reason.

Nature herself tell us in plain language that some objects in breeding can never be obtained with blind admixtures of unrelated blood.

F. O. WELLCOME.

YOU CAN GET HATCHING EGGS
In Thousand Lots from the
ONALAKE POULTRY FARM,
South Plainfield, N. J.
Box 20. C. A. Durling, Mgr.

What To Avoid — What Not To Do.

To know what not to do is essential for the successful keeping of poultry. Outside of the matter of neglect more flocks are put out of condition — just ruined — from following unsound methods than from any other cause. So much is published about just what to do.

It does not require a trained business man to make a good poultryman. Oftentimes they make the worst kind of failures. But people who never made a success of anything can hardly expect to make a paying business of keeping hens.

From so much published advice it certainly does require a person of some capacity and good judgment to know what to accept and what to reject. Methods should be reasonable, well proved, tested out before being accepted or given out as advice for others to follow.

For all the rest of us as well as for beginners the poultry business has some knotty problems to solve. When your hens are doing well let them alone, continue the same treatment as you are accustomed to. Don't spoil your good work — your flock — by chasing or following every bit of advice published because it is new. Be sure the writers are able to advise you. Let someone else get the experience; it may cost them something and save you. HENRY M. HACKER.

A Rocky Mountain Egg Record.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — It may interest some to read the experience of one with poultry in the Rocky mountains. I live eight miles from Sheridan in the Little Boulder range, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, where snow comes to stay in November and does not disappear until May. Just now it is three feet deep.

Last summer we raised about 30 chicks. Have eaten the old hens and the cockerels, saving the pullets, eleven in all. Most of these are grade Barred Plymouth Rocks, except one, which is a full blood S. C. White Leghorn. A few commenced to lay in December, but no account was kept of the number. In January they laid 130 eggs, and in February 168.

From what I read this record will compare favorably with hens kept in lower altitudes, and under better conditions than we have here. If grades will give such a result, what might one expect from thoroughbreds?

These pullets are housed in an old log hut, 9 x 12 feet, 7 feet high. It has a dry earth floor which is kept covered with hay. A path is kept open for them to a stable nearby. This stable opens to the south with a wide door, and with the dry earth inside — kept well loosened up — the chickens revel in the sun and dust baths to their great content.

Wheat is the only grain they get except what oats they pick up at the stable. Table scraps are abundant, and clean lukewarm water is taken to them three times a day.

Sheridan, Montana. W. A. WHITING.

WHITE ROCKS
THAT
STAY WHTIE.
They have won at New York, Boston, and America's greatest shows for 20 years.
They have the size and snow white plumage, with small combs, and ideal form.
For quality in White Rocks write
A. C. HAWKINS,
Box 5, Lancaster, Mass.

Wyandotte
CHICK FEED
avoids chick ailments. Suited to new weak stomachs. Special food for starting, safe, nutritious. No mixing, always ready. Assures vigorous chicks. Hundreds of tons sold. Sample free in return for local dealer's name. You will use it if you learn to know it. Write today.
Ross Bros., Worcester, Mass.

Save Your Poultry.
Loss by lice and disease among poultry is stopped as if by magic when Chloro-Naptholeum is used. It makes fowls healthy and hardy, and makes poultry keeping profitable.
Prevention is the only sure method of keeping your poultry in good condition. Chloro-Naptholeum renders disease germs powerless to injure them. It kills lice instantly, and is quick death to parasites of all kinds. It is non-poisonous and absolutely harmless.
One of the greatest sources of loss to the poultry keeper is lice. Chloro-Naptholeum puts an end to that. The germs which cause leukaemia, roup, cholera, canker, and chicken-pox are banished by it, and health restored to the fowls. Chloro-Naptholeum is highly concentrated, so that when diluted for practical use, its cost is reduced to a minimum.
Chloro-Naptholeum has been imitated, but the imitations resemble it only in odor and appearance. They are inert and ineffective. Do not be deceived by them. Use Chloro-Naptholeum in the fowls' drinking water, spray the houses with it, sprinkle the runs with it, and mix it with the whitewash, and it will keep your poultry healthy and increase your profits.
PRICES: — 1 gal. $1.50; 5 gals. $6.75; 10 gals. $12.50; freight prepaid.
Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed trade-mark cans.
We will send you, free, for the asking, our valuable book, "The Preventive Treatment of Poultry Diseases."
THE WEST DISINFECTING CO., Inc.
E. 59th St., NEW YORK.

ORR'S WYANDOTTES
Famous the Country Over.
Silvers for 24 years, (Now 10 pens)
Whites for 8 years, (Now 9 pens)
Partridge for 5 years, (Now 5 pens)
Also GOLDENS, BUFFS, BLACKS, SILVER PENCILED, and Five Grand PENS BUFF ORPINGTONS.
Prize winners at leading shows, N. Y., Phila., Pan-American, Hagerstown, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Chicago in our 35 yards.
Eggs $1.50, $2, $3 and $5 per sitting.
Booklet Free if you name your variety.
T. E. ORR, Box 707, Beaver, Pa.

Everything for Poultry
Whether you raise poultry on a large or small scale, we can save you money on all supplies. We carry everything from the smallest article to the renowned
STAR Incubators and Brooders
These machines are thoroughly reliable and embody all the latest improvements. We also sell THE OLD HOMESTEAD; the CHAMPION $5.00 BROODER; STEARN'S BONE CUTTER and other reputable goods. Our SPECIAL POULTRY LIST is yours for the asking. If you are interested in seeds and plants don't fail to write for a FREE COPY of our 1904 Catalogue of ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS.
W. W. RAWSON & CO.
12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.

After the Rochester Meeting.

IN the issue of this paper for Feb. 15th, the editor's report of the A. P. A. meeting contained a number of comments interspersed through the report designed to give readers some side lights on the proceedings. We do not think enough of the readers of any paper care enough about the extended report of a meeting of this kind to warrant giving space to full reports of motions and discussions. It is only occasionally that the report of what an organization failed to do at any particular time and place is of interest, and the complete account of any meeting is, in the nature of things, a record of motions which died a'borning and of words that were wasted.

So with the protracted discussions with their endless chains of personalities with which some of our contemporaries have for nearly a year now filled page after page in every issue. *Readers* have an interest in these things which lies somewhere between fulluess and tiresome reiteration at one extreme and silence at the other. They want fair statements of general facts and features of a case. So herewith we supplement this paper's report of the proceedings at Rochester with a few extracts from the comments of some of the partisans taking part in the meeting and personally interested in its proceedings.

We quote first from the report by Mr. Theo. Hewes in the *Inland Poultry Journal:*

"There were a number of sharp debates during the sessions, some of them bordering on personalities, but everyone seemed to feel that the other fellow was there for the best interest of all concerned, and they were willing to give and take. The only thing that left a bad taste in the mouth was the report of the self-appointed committee who were to edit and arrange for the publishing of the Standard. Mr. H. V. Crawford presented a resolution, naming the ones who were to do the work, and admitted that some time had been spent on the resolution. This started a small sized row, but they finally settled down as undoubtedly the best men of the association were picked out for this work. The committee, as it now stands, is: D. Lincoln Orr, Fred L. Kimmey, Grant M. Curtis, J. H. Drevenstedt and T. E. Orr. Had the chair been asked to have named a committee it is doubtful if a better one could be selected from all the members of the American Poultry Association, but there is a right and a wrong way to do things, and the right way is to go through the proper channels and not try to push yourself on the association, whether they want you or not. Mr. H. V. Crawford assumed the responsibility of this, and the responsibility will rest on him. It was far from complimentary to other members of the committee, and it was certainly uncalled for. However, let it be said to the credit of Mr. T. E. Orr and Fred L. Kimmey that they knew absolutely nothing about it until it was sprung in the open meeting. They were not even consulted as to their wishes, although they were named in the list.

"Another important matter that came up for discussion was the arranging for the cooping at St. Louis, and owing to the fact that quite a number of rumors were in the air regarding the condition of things in St. Louis, the association was quite anxious to know something about how this work was to be conducted. Mr. Steinmesch, Mr. McGrew and Mr. Fishel, the committee who were to take charge of the cooping, were present. Mr. Steinmesch submitted a report, also submitted letters from three of the largest cooping companies in the country, the best one being submitted by Spratt's Patent, New York, but with this proposition it was impossible to get a direct statement from Mr. Steinmesch as to what the committee really did intend to do—in fact, he admitted that they might charge $1 a bird to coop the show after reading the letter from this company, wherein the maximum charge for the cooping, feeding and caring for the fowls was 60 cents. This matter will be given further consideration, and the readers of the *Inland* will hear more of it in March. We want it done right, and if it costs a dollar, or even more to do it right, the *Inland* is friendly to the proposition, but it isn't friendly to any proposition where the breeders of this country are to be held up 40 cents on each specimen more than the biggest cooping company in the United States offers to do the work for.

"A motion was made by Mr. H. V. Crawford that only the actual expenses of the revision committee would be paid at Rochester. They were to receive nothing for their time, no matter how much of it had been spent in revision work. The motion was carried, the east voting unanimously for it. The committee that was appointed at Cleveland were appointed with the understanding that they were to receive $5 per day and expenses, and if members did not want it they did not have to accept it, but that was the agreement made with the committee, and of course the committee had the right to expect it, and what right Mr. H. V. Crawford, or any other man, had to come into the meeting after the work is performed and move that no salary shall be paid after the association had already agreed to pay it, is a problem that we have not yet been able to solve. At the Rochester meeting Mr. Geo. H. Burgott and W. C. Pierce were compelled to give up a show at Columbus, O., where they were engaged to judge, in order to help in this work. Had they left the meeting, it would have meant that we would not have had a quorum, but the committee and the American Poultry Association insisted on their remaining there. They did so, discommoding themselves and the Columbus Association only to be told after the work was done that they were not to receive any money for it. This is what I call narrow sighted economy on the part of the American Poultry Association, especially so when no member of the association was asking for money until such time as the treasury of the association was in shape to pay the same without discommoding themselves in any way."

To fully appreciate the drift of Mr. Hewes' remarks the reader needs to know that the resolution introduced by Mr. Crawford appointing the committee of five was currently reported to have been written by Mr. Curtis. This same resolution seems to have connected with it a good sized germ of further trouble. One of the features of this resolution which excited inquiry was that while it provided for payment of only the necessary "hotel expenses" of the committee out of the treasury of the association. This led Mr. McGrew to say:

"The gentlemen may find it necessary to pay railroad expenses. I would like Mr. Crawford to consider that."

Mr. Crawford: "That was all arranged. That arrangement is a private matter, and it won't cost the association at all."

Here another member asked: "What is the proposition?"

Mr. Crawford: "If you can get a pass to travel on the railroad you are going to use it without asking too many questions."

It finally developed that all transportation, but that of secretary Orr had been arranged for. Mr. Kimmey stated that he knew nothing of any arrangement for his expenses, and would pay his own railroad fares and hotel bills. An amendment was made to the motion to include the secretary's traveling expenses. The common rumor was that traveling expenses were to be paid by Mr. Curtis, but no one could be found who would say positively that he knew such to be the case.

Now comes the remarkable part of the case. The resolution as published in the *Reliable Poultry Journal* for March reads: "The necessary traveling and hotel expenses of the members of this committee shall be paid out of the treasury of the American Poultry Association."

Mr. Curtis in his paper seems to feel it necessary to allude to and explain the pointed avoidance of any reference to Mr. Hewes in his thanks to the A. P. A. and the revision committee for the vote expunging from the records the resolution of indirect censure of him which passed at Indianapolis. Says he: "We embraced the opportunity to thank the members of the revision committee according to their deserts." He describes Mr. Hewes yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon him as "Hewes' complete lay down," and concludes his personal report of the meeting thus:—

"Concluding this report we venture the hope that *R. P. J.* readers will not feel that we are unduly severe on Mr. Hewes. If they do think so we are confident it will be because they are deceived by his action at Rochester. We are in a position to assure our readers, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there was in his case no change of heart—none worth mentioning. He was as bombastic, vulgarly abusive and threatening in his language shortly after his lay down as at any time before. We have this report straight from men with whom he talked:—

"With Mr. Hewes at Rochester it was mainly a question of getting under cover in hopes of escaping public defeat and humiliation. The leopard does not change its spots over night, and Theo. Hewes was the same individual at Rochester in February that he was at Buffalo last May, and at Indianapolis last September. His conduct at Rochester was chiefly and essentially a case of force, not regeneration.

"Personally we should have respected him more if he had stood his ground and gone down to defeat fighting to the last for principle, if he knows the meaning of the word."

From which it would appear that editor Heck, of the *Successful Poultry Journal*, was wrong when he remarked that "the hatchet was buried where it can be dug up on short notice," but that the hatchet was merely concealed for a little while.

For a Boston Show.

It may be put down as a certainty that there will be a show at Boston next winter. It is practically a sure thing that the show will be held the third week in January.

The old association has taken an option on Mechanics Building for that date, and though no official announcement of the fact has yet been made we understand that information has been privately circulated to the effect that Mr. A. R. Sharp is now in a position to give some personal attention to Boston show matters, and is making plans for a better show than ever. After allowing a year to pass without a show the old association is not going to find things coming its way as freely as at times in the past, but if it seriously undertakes to make a show like its best the public may rest assured that it will, at the least, make a show that will be a credit to Boston, and if it goes at the building up of the classes which have recently fallen off with its old time spirit, it can bring them up to the record marks.

However, all we know positively about the doings and plans of the old association is that it has an option on the hall for the date mentioned. Should it fail to announce its show and to push preparations, there will be another organization in the field prepared to take the work up at any stage and to carry it to a successful conclusion. The poultry interests of this section cannot afford to have a year go by without a show at Boston, and an organization is now being consummated which will be ready for just such emergencies as occurred last year.

We think we express the sentiment of the greater number of fanciers in this section when we say that the old association will receive support from them in proportion to the apparent sincerity and earnestness of their efforts to hold a show, but that the fanciers here will not allow themselves to again be taken at a disadvantage because of the private affairs of one or two men.

If they are
WHITE LEGHORNS
And from the
ONLAKE POULTRY FARM,
South Plainfield N. J.,
They are right.
Box 20. C. A. Durling, Mgr.

Eggs for Hatching

From hens that make a business of laying. You don't have to trap 'em to discover if they can lay eggs. If you want the real thing in healthy, hardy egg machines, you need our

WHITE WYANDOTTES and
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

They are big, plump, yellow legged birds that dress to please the buyer, and lay lots of brown eggs when eggs mean money. If you want to show them they will suit the judge. Send 6c. stamps for our poultry book. Price list on application.

Pollard's Poultry Farm,
Attleboro, Mass.

Park's Pedigree-Bred Reds
ALWAYS WIN
Under All Kinds of Judging
AT LAWRENCE,
(At meeting of R. I. Red club) in R. C. class, 1st and 2d hen; 4th cock; 4th c'k'l; 4th pullet, and President's Cup for Best Display.
AT NEW YORK,
1st pullet; 3d hen; 4th cock.
If you want the birds that always win, try our strain. Eggs from prize matings only, four females in pen, $5 per 15; $3 per 8.
No reduction for quantity.
No lower price later in season.
Incubator eggs $7.50 per 100; $4 per 50.
A few choice breeding cockerels $3 to $10 each on approval. Either Rose or Single Comb.
P. R. PARK,
Pearl St., on hill, Reading, Mass.

Drisko Farm
REDS Rose and Single ROCKS Barred and White
FARM BRED from generations of WINNERS.
At six shows on 99 entries we won 90 prizes—20 1sts, 15 2ds, 11 3ds, 13 4ths, 4 5ths, and 27 specials.
Eggs $2 per sitting; 3 sittings $5; $10 per 100. Incubator eggs from selected utility stock, $5 per 100. Cockerels $3 upwards. Stamp for illustrated circular.
Box L, Addison, Me.

The World's Best
Seems just now a favorite method of advertising poultry. This sounds good, but how can DUSTON add any adjective to this to show that it has taken his
White Wyandottes
To produce these "World's best" flocks? Since the New York show I have furnished first prize winning cock'ls, hens and pens for 5 of the hottest shows in the country, the kind that have competition, for it is no honor to win when one shows alone. Orders for eggs shipped promptly from some especially grand pens, $5 sit; 2 sits $8; 3 sits $10; 5 sits $15; or $20 in hundred lots; write your wants in stock and eggs to
ARTHUR G. DUSTON,
2c. Stamp for Cat. The White Wyandotte Man.
223 East Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

BRECK'S IMPROVED BROODER STOVE
We call special attention to our latest and most improved stove, absolutely safe, free from smoke and smell.
Made of the Best Galvanized Steel
PRICE, - $1.25.
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,
57 N. Market St., Boston, Mass.

FARM-POULTRY
READERS' IDEA EXCHANGE.

This department is conducted by the readers of FARM-POULTRY, and is freely open to all under the following rules:—

Contributors must be brief, courteous, and serious. This is a business, not an amusement department.

A reader will be allowed space not to exceed 200 words in any issue of the paper, and will not again be allowed space to ask a question or to introduce a new subject while there is new matter from other readers awaiting insertion.

When a number of replies to a question are received, the editor will publish as many as there is space for, making his selection as representative as possible, and will forward other replies to the inquirer whose question they answer.

Readers making use of this department must give correct name and address to the editor, but may have matter printed over initials or assumed names if they so desire.

Extended discussions will not be allowed here. The object of this department is for exchange of ideas, not to afford opportunities for argument. Persons wishing to discuss matters growing out of publications in this department will be offered reasonable opportunities to do so elsewhere in the paper.

N. B.—Write on all communications intended for this department, "Readers' Idea Exchange." Otherwise it will be assumed that communications are subject to editorial decision.

Pleasure in Poultry.

One of the pleasures of breeding and keeping fancy fowls is the friendly chats we have with other breeders. It levels any distinction for the time being; we can meet on common ground. Another pleasure, if we have an especial fine bird, it gives us pleasure every time we look at it, and if paid for as other pleasures often are, it is much cheaper even if we paid a big price for it. C. CRANK.

"Virtue Has Its Own Reward."

By keeping hens to see what trap nests can do, the "enthusiast" has obtained a trap which enables his customers to see what hens can do.

If "inventors" of poultry appliances more generally adopted a similar course the list of curiously complicated, clumsy, costly contraptions which cumber the country, would be considerably contracted. X.

Hen Hatched Chicks Do Have Dysentry.

In reply to question No. 2 under the head. "Mortality Among Incubator Chicks," page 128, F.-P., March 1, I would say yes, I have. Sometimes almost as bad, and at others not so severe, but almost always some.

F. W. COREY.

Has Anyone Done Better?

Will give my egg record for 100 hens for February, which was 1,938 eggs. In the last three months, December, January and February, these hens have laid 4,438 eggs. Has any subscriber to F.-P. beat that very bad? If they have I would like to hear from them. At present time I run from 80 to 92 eggs per day from my 100 hens. GEO. W. MARTIN.

An Easily Made Self-Feeding Grit Box.

Many beginners (like myself) very often have to use what is at hand to save expense in starting even a small poultry plant. I make a self-feeder for grit, charcoal, oyster shells and any food for which a receptacle of this kind is used, in this way:—A common five pound. or larger, lard pail is cut one inch and a half above the bottom, using a can opener, and making the cut about one-fourth to one-third the distance around the pail, and then the side of the pail above is crowded in. A hole is punched in the upper edge of the opposite side to hang it up, and it is ready. The cover can be used to keep the contents clean. I use mine sometimes with and sometimes without.

HERMAN E. MORRISON.

Hens Do Not All Scratch Alike.

It is interesting to notice the difference there is in the way hens handle scratching litter. Some hens pile it all up in a heap under the droppings boards, while others scratch evenly over the entire floor. Still others mix the scratching material all up with the dirt on the floor, so that it is next to impossible to keep it in such condition that grain is nearly all hidden at once. This point was recently brought to my notice quite forcibly. In mating up a breeding pen last week I transferred a flock of twelve pullets to the pen occupied by the layers, giving the pen left vacant by the pullets to eight breeding hens and a cockerel. These scratch uniformly over the whole floor, whereas their predecessors piled the litter up under the roosts and then covered it more or less with sand. I am obliged every night to go through each pen and rake the leaves toward the front, otherwise the greater part of the floor will be nearly bare for the next day's feeding. If any reader can suggest a remedy for this state of affairs it will be greatfully received. E. P. T.

Another Way of Feeding Turnips.

I have been and am still feeding turnips in large quantities to my poultry, and get very good results from them. I cook the parings with the mash, and string the turnips, two or three at a time, on a number of long pieces of twine, and hang them from the ceiling, and have the hens exercise by picking at them. In this way I use up over a peck every day, as the hens are very fond of them. I make a long needle from a steel rib of an umbrella to use in stringing the turnips, using a tin washer at the bottom.

GEO. H. DENTZER.

Remedy For Hens Picking Males' Combs.

If the correspondent who asks a remedy for hens picking males' combs will watch his flocks closely, he will probably find the damage is done mostly by one or two hens, which can nearly always be broken of the habit by being shifted to another pen, as being strangers there the birds in that pen will give them so much to do taking care of themselves as to leave them no time for "blood letting" until they forget about it. They very much dislike creoline, and I broke up the practice in a pen of Leghorns by washing the head and neck with a strong solution of creoline, and smearing cosmoline (vaseline) well saturated with it on comb and wattles.

A. M. A.

Notice of Removal.

The Plymouth Rock Squab Co., which since it began business some years ago has been located at No. 9 Friend St., Boston, has moved to new and more commodious quarters at 289 Atlantic Avenue, near India street. The new location is on the second floor of a fine building, has passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, electric lights, every convenience. It is almost half way between the North and South stations, and about five or six minutes walk from the postoffice, and half way between the State street and Rowe's wharf stations of the elevated road.

The company has also during the last year made large additions and improvements at its breeding plant at Melrose, Mass., and is now in every way in position to handle its rapidly increasing business.

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That are buff to the skin and win at the best shows.
AT
NEW YORK, 1904,
I won 1st prize on Buff Wyandotte cockerel in strongest company.
My BUFF ROCKS always win.
For BUFFS that are buff and breed buff, write
A. C. HAWKINS,
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THAT HAVE PRODUCED WINNERS FOR YEARS AT THE LARGEST SHOWS OF THE COUNTRY - OVER 3000 HIGH CLASS BIRDS IN OUR YARDS. PART BRED FOR FANCY EXHIBITION POINTS, OTHERS FOR LAYERS, PRODUCERS OF LOTS OF EGGS FROM SELECTED LINE BRED STOCK.
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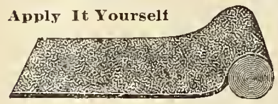
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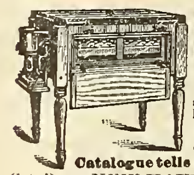
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Prize Winners
Won at Springfield 15 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, and 1 fourth on White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, Ducks, etc., (including first White Rock hen, score 95½), first S. C. R. I. Red cockerel, score 95. Won 218 firsts, 82 seconds, and 10 third prizes at Worcester, Clinton, Spencer, Rockville, Stafford and Suffield fairs. 14 prizes on 20 entries in Barred Rocks: 20 prizes out of 23 entries White Rocks; 19 prizes out of 21 entries Buff Rocks; 15 prizes out of 22 entries White Leghorns; 18 prizes out of 21 entries Brown Leghorns; 21 prizes with 21 entries White Wyandottes. We breed for utility as well as beauty. Eggs from best pens of Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, $2 per 15; other pens $1; discount on quantity. Circulars of poultry and supplies free.
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Our Reds have been shown in the strongest competition ever known, and our winnings at such shows as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Providence, stamp our strain of Reds one of the best in America.
AT NEW YORK, 1904,
1st COCK; 1st HEN;
1st PULLET; 3d COCKEREL.
A few good birds for sale low.
Send for circular.
HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,
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Light Brahmas
Special prizes on a few red hot breeding cockerels.
EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM four of the best pens I ever mated.
1 sitting $5.00;
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5 sittings $15.00.
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(See F.-P. issue February 15, page 90).
J. W. SHAW, - - BROCKTON, MASS.

A New Star

has arisen. Not new in principle. There is nothing superior to the self regulating, self ventilating Star that has proven so popular for years. We hold on to the principle. Its hatching genius has given it a great name. But we have taken another step to popularize it and bring it within reach of poultry raisers everywhere. We have reduced the price. Poultry raisers may now have the advantages of all the genius and perfected appliances of the famous

Star Incubators

At $6.00, $12.00, $20.00.

These prices for 50, 100 and 200 Egg Incubators are not duplicated by any other machine that stands in the first rank. No necessity longer to experiment or tamper with unknown appliances. All may have the machine of proventa high per cent hatches of strong chicks. Write to-day for the new Star Catalog and see the special offers. We will mail copy free. It will save you half your money, while you get the surest hatching incubator in the world.

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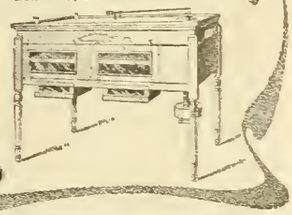

Rose Comb R. I. Reds

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Eggs $3 for 15; $5 for 30. We have a surplus of 50 birds, hens, pullets and cockerels that we will sell low. Extra good bargains. Send for circular.

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R. M. KELLOGG,
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The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible, and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Animal Meal or Beef Scraps. (A. S. B.)—"Which is better for egg production—animal meal or beef scraps? I pay $2 per 100 pounds for animal meal, and beef scraps are selling at $2.75."

No general answer can be given to such a question. There are many grades of both animal meal and scrap. As between the best of each I think little if any difference in feeding value would be discovered by a careful test.

Egg Broken in Hen. (E. N. H.)—"I have a S. C. B. Minorca pullet that shows signs of having an egg broken in her. Is there any remedy for this?"

If the egg had simply been broken in the oviduct it should have passed out with little trouble. If the oviduct is ruptured and the egg has fallen into the abdominal cavity, nothing can be done for the bird.

Campines. (G. P.)—"I saw in FARM-POULTRY of Feb. 1, 1903, a picture of some chickens called Campines. Where can I get eggs of this breed?"

I don't know of anyone breeding them in this country at present. They are a popular fowl in Holland and Belgium, and for a year or two have been having quite a boom in England. They were taken up in this country some ten or so years ago, but the public would have none of them. Possibly a few breeders have kept up their interest, but I cannot now remember having seen one in five or six years.

Yard Room. (D. R. B.)—"How many fowls can be accommodated without crowding in a yard 30 x 35 feet?"

A single fowl in such a yard is *crowded*—that is, its movements are restricted much beyond what is natural, but it is possible to keep as many as twenty to twenty-five fowls in a yard of that size, and keep them in good condition by keeping the yard clean and supplying the fowls regularly with green stuff and meat food of some kind. That number of fowls would keep the yard absolutely bare of green stuff. I don't know just how much the flock would have to be reduced to keep grass in a considerable portion of the yard. That would depend some on the kind of fowls kept, and on the character of the soil, and on how well the grass was established. Perhaps some readers who have small grass yards can tell us what they learn by experience of the limits in this matter.

Ventilating House.—(D. R. B.)—"How can a poultry house be ventilated without decreasing temperature of same?"

You cannot in a house which has no heat except that from the bodies of the fowls, admit a constant supply of air from the outside, and keep up the temperature of the house: but it is not necessary that the inside temperature should be maintained at the highest possible point continuously. In a house not artificially heated the temperature, while somewhat higher than that of the outside air, inevitably rises and falls with the outside temperature, so that the degree of variation in temperature to which the fowl is subjected would be the same whether kept in a cold house or in one warmed by retaining in it the heat from the fowls. A good many ventilators have been built which were designed to provide a constant circulation of air to carry off foul air and admit fresh in such small volume that the temperature of the house will be maintained at a much higher degree than if the outside air were admitted in greater volume; but I have never seen any of these which to me seemed to be doing the things they were supposed to do. The best ventilated of the tightly built houses are those that are ventilated by the windows and doors just as we ventilate our dwellings. If fowls are given ample room it is possible to keep a house shut quite close in cold weather during a considerable part of twenty-four hours without the air in it becoming noticeably bad. In such a case as that, by ventilating by opening the windows or windows and doors for an hour or two or longer, according to the weather, the house is thoroughly aired out and a fresh supply of air shut up in it. That plan works well as long as the houses are not overstocked, and the ventilating is regularly attended to. It is, I think, the only plan practicable where males of large comb varieties are kept in the houses. The weak point in it is that the ventilation is generally neglected too often and too long. It was finding the bad results of such neglect so universally apparent that led me to begin experimenting with cold houses.

Persistent Canker. (C. A. W.)—"For the last four months our chickens have suffered with canker in the mouth. We have tried a number of remedies but found nothing that would entirely cure the disease. It would disappear for a time and then break out again. We used equal parts sulphur, alum and magnesia. Another remedy was equal parts pulverized camphor, subnitrate bismuth and boracic acid. This seemed to be as successful as anything we used to dry up the canker. We used nitrate of silver some, but it had no effect whatever. From the beginning we used dioxogen [hydrogen dioxide?—Ed.] as a spray in the nose and mouth. Of course we had the sick chickens isolated, but nearly all of the flock suffered at one time or another. From the first of November until after Christmas my mother and I spent the entire day in the hen house treating the chickens, of which we have about 200. Can you give me any remedy which you think will cure the canker? Do you think that when it is warmer the disease will leave the flock? What do you think about the trouble returning again next fall?"

I suspect that the persistence of canker in the flock is probably due either to bad hygienic conditions or to failure to isolate affected birds promptly. From the fact that the methods of treatment required such continuous attention of two persons on sick birds for nearly two months, should judge that course of treatment adopted was not rapid and radical enough. It is possible that under the circumstances as described those caring for the fowls were doing as much to spread the disease as to eradicate it. That would be very likely to be the case where they were working so constantly with sick fowls, unless special and effective precautions were taken to prevent distributing the contagion.

I don't think that in such cases as this it makes so much difference what remedies are used as it does what method of handling the epidemic is adopted. When I began keeping fowls on a large scale, and was buying stock from a number of different places every year, I had a good deal of trouble with canker. The first season I cured a number of very bad cases. The next season I killed all bad cases and treated only those which responded readily to treatment, and though several times afterwards I had the disease introduced I never had it spread far or last long when I followed this method of treatment. One very great objection to "doctoring" fowls sick with contagious disease is that it is only by the strictest care that the person attending the sick birds avoids carrying the disease about and spreading it as he goes among the well ones.

Muslin Curtains for Zero Weather. (F. H. K.)—"I am about to build a large poultry house on scratching shed plan. The plan which I like best provides for oiled muslin or waterproof sheeting curtains in place of windows for the scratching sheds, and also for partitions between scratching sheds. Theoretically I am very much inclined to favor the idea, but I have my doubts as to the practical value of it,—especially when the thermometer sinks to twenty below zero, as it occasionally does in this country. It also seems to me rather frail to serve as a lasting protection against severe winds and all kinds

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Have won 1st and special prizes at Pan-American, Boston, and New York 1901, '02, '03 and '04.

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WON 1ST HEN in the best class ever shown in America.

This hen together with all my stock has been transferred to the Rumson Farm, Red Bank, N. J., where I am located, and will continue to handle the same strain, bred in line seven years, and well established.

With much improved equipment in my new location, am prepared to supply both stock and eggs of superior quality. Am furnishing winners for my customers all over the country.

Eggs from best matings, the same pens from which we hatch our exhibition stock, at $3 per 15; $5 for 30; or $15 per 100.

Correspondence invited.

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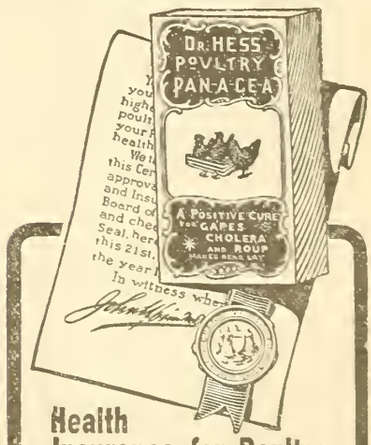

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BANTAMS WANTED—25 to 50 healthy hardy Cochin Bantam hens, not over one year old. Address giving number and price. B. W., care Farm-Poultry.

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DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS now ready for delivery. Ten for $1; $7 per hundred. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Glassboro, N. J.

IMPERIAL Pekin Duck Farm, Waynesboro, Pa. 700 thoroughbred breeders; eggs, sittings, thousand.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS. Eggs thoroughbred stock. We are now prepared to supply selected eggs for hatching at $1 for 12; 6c. each in lots of 50 to 100. Ashlawn Poultry Farm, Assonet, Mass.

INDIAN Runners. Great layers. Eggs $1.50 per 12; $2.50 per 24. W. P. Weston, Hancock, N. H.

EGGS.

EGGS, White Wyandotte $5, 100; 500 layers. Silver Lake Poul. Farm, Silver Lake P. O., Mass.

CHOICEST Black Javas, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, each from finest strains in America. Very best eggs $2 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $4.50 per 45. Chas. H. File, Ronseville, Pa.

EGGS, Barred Plymouth Rock, Buff and White Wyandotte, from prize winners and utility birds, $1 per sitting 15. R. M. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.

BROWN Leghorns and Buff P. Rocks, the laying kind. I have the very best, that's all; eggs $1.50 per sitting; 2 sittings $2.50. A prize with every order. Circular free. Gem Yards, Box F, Palmyra, Pa.

CHOICE Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb; Barred Rocks; White Wyandottes; eggs $2 and $1 per fifteen; discount on large orders. Prize stock. Samuel S. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns our specialty. Every egg guaranteed fertile; $1 per 15. Van Winkle's Glen Rock P. Yards, Ridgewood, N. J.

PLYMOUTH Rock, Barred, White and Buff, eggs $1 per 15. Healthy, vigorous, thoroughbred stock; fertility guaranteed. Stock for sale. Homewood Farm, Rahway, N. J.

ROSE Comb R. I. Reds; R. C. Black Minorcas; Buff Wyans., 15 eggs $2; 45, $5. R. C. White Minorcas 15 for $3; 30 for $5. Satisfaction guaranteed; cat. free. J. M. Maxwell, Pattenburg, N. J.

WYANDOTTES, that stay white; none better; eggs 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 50, $3.50. J. S. Paige, Athol, Mass.

of storms. Would you advise adopting it for my house, or is there anything else that would prove more satisfactory? I do not wish to make a mistake that might have some serious consequences. The house will be substantially built. The back of roosting room on the north side will be hoarded, papered, and clapboarded, and the inside back and also the ceiling in roosting room I would expect to cover with matched boards."

I am not the best person to come to for an opinion on muslin curtains for poultry houses. Theoretically, I don't want them—never did; and nothing that I have seen of them in use has led me to change my mind. However, there are people who use them and like them. As I understand the plan of house Mr. K. proposes to use calls for deep and rather narrow sections, with the roosting room back of the scratching shed. I don't think a curtain of any kind between such shed and roosting room necessary, and I doubt whether it is of any advantage. I don't think there is much, if any, objection to the use of curtains in front of the shed on the score of their not being warm enough. The objections in my mind are the one Mr. K. mentions—that they are frail, and the further objection that when closed on dull days they do not admit enough light. I think a poultry house should have doors (south) large enough to let the sun flood the floors on bright days, with windows of glass large enough to admit good light in when the doors are closed, which will as a rule be dark on dull days. I may not figure it right, but I have never been able to figure any real economy in using muslin curtains. I cannot say in detail how they work under conditions which test them hard, for I have never used them, but most curtains that I have seen after a few seasons service were very much the worse for wear. I would like to hear from any who have used them and have opinions either for or against.

Keep Chicks Busy. (W. H. J. H.)—"What makes the chicks pull the cotton from the hover curtain in my brooder?"

Probably lack of something to do. Give them chaff to scratch in, and scatter a little small grain in it for them to scratch for.

Bone Making Food. (W. H. J. H.)—"What is the best bone making food for young chickens?"

I hardly know. By feeding a liberal proportion of hard grain from the start, and giving the chicks generally all the meat or meat and bone they wanted. I have had results that did not make it necessary to find a special bone building food. It might be worth while for some of our new experiment club members who are willing to take risk of sacrificing a few chicks to make experiments with rations having different proportions of bone forming elements.

Dropsy of the Wattles. (S. D. H.) "I have an S. C. White Leghorn cockerel which has some trouble with his wattles which is beyond me. They have recently become very much thickened, and are hard and stiff. I have examined them carefully, and fail to find any signs of injury, and I am sure they have never been frozen. The wattles on one or two of my pullets seem to be affected the same way, and feel like a small lima bean. These birds all appear to be in good condition otherwise."

This seems to be a case of dropsy of the wattles, a disease so rare in this country and so seldom mentioned by American writers on poultry diseases that as soon as I recognized it from Mr. H.'s description, the discussion of it in Vale's "Manual of Poultry Diseases" was the first to come to my mind. As the treatment he recommends includes the use of a proprietary preparation, not so far as I know, to be had in this country, I tried to find a statement of the case by an American authority, but without success. Vale's statement is given herewith.

Symptoms.—The wattles become very much enlarged, and in some cases quite firm and hard. If pricked or cut, a watery fluid oozes out.

Cause.—Infiltration into the tissues of serous fluid loaded with disease germs. This sometimes occurs in roupy poultry, and I believe that it is a result of congestion of the kidneys, because when I have killed subjects

EGGS.

FERTILE eggs for hatching from farm raised prolific laying White and Buff Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Light Brahmas, and Black Langshans, $1 per 15. Lyons Hill Poultry Farm, Athol Center, Mass.

EGGS $1 per 15; $2 per 40, from thoroughbred Light and Buff Brahmas, Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes, Reds, and Leghorns, 13 varieties; choice stock. Catalogue. S. K. Mohr, Coopersburg, Pa.

FIRST QUALITY Buff and White P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. Excellent stock, combining standard and utility. Eggs $3 per 13; two sittings $5. J. P. Keating, Westboro, Mass.

FRENCH Faverolles, English Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from pens scoring 92 to 94½, per 15 $2; sitting of each, 30 eggs $3. A. F. Melrose, importer and breeder, Goff's Falls, N. H.

CHOICE prize winning Rocks, Wyands., Brahms, Laughaus, Leghorns, Andalusians, Pit Games, turkeys, ducks, and geese, fancy pigeons; cir. Eggs a specialty $1 to $3, 15. J. K. Clemmer, Souderton, Pa.

INCUBATOR eggs our specialty, from Barred Rocks and White Leghorns bred for eggs as well as the show room; $5 per 100. Book your orders now. J. M. Skinner Co., Toledo, O.

EGGS, pure bred, M. Toulouse geese, W. H. and M. B. turkeys $2 11. W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, $1, 15. F. T. Baker, Ransomville, N. Y.

EGGS from strong vigorous bred winning R. C. Brown Leghorns and R. I. Reds, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Healthy stock that will beget healthy birds. W. R. Barry, Rochester, Vt.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. We are now prepared to book orders for selected eggs from high class stock, bred from the best known strains for egg production—White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Single sittings $2; 3 sittings $5; 100 to 1000, $10 per 100. Ashlawn Poultry Farm, Assonet, Mass.

INC. eggs $4, 100, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyan., guar. 78 per cent fertile. A. S. Aldrich, Westboro, Mass.

EGGS from any of the leading varieties—Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, etc. $1 per 15; $2 per 40. Breeder 12 years. Nothing but choicest stock. Interesting free cata. H. K. Mohr, Quakertown, Pa.

WHITE Rocks, Buff Orps. Choice matings. Eggs $1 per 15. J. D. Kuntz, Northampton, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES and Pekin ducks. Eggs $1.50 per sitting; Ellerslie Farm's thoroughbred stock has won a world wide reputation. Its snow white Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin ducks are no exception. Order from this ad., and secure eggs from thoroughbred poultry at farmers' prices. Frank B. Hawkins, Manager, Ellerslie Poultry Yards, Box A, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

WHITE Rocks, Fishel and Graves strains. Show pens, $1.50 per 15; laying strain $1. A. F. Howes, Middlebury, Vt.

MYS. C. Brown Leghorns and R. I. Reds won 25 1st and 18 2d prizes this season. Eggs $1 and $2 per 15; $6 per 100. J. A. Raddin, Essex St., Cliftondale, Mass.

EGGS from prime stock at Red Feather Farm. Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds $2 and $3 per 15; Buckeye Reds $5 per 15. Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio.

GOLDEN, Laced. Sil. Penciled and Columbian Wyan.—eggs. J. W. Morse, West Epping, N. H.

EGGS for hatching Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, great winter layers $4 per 100. W. H. Pyne, Milford, Mass.

SELECTED Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns; eggs $1 per 13. Oak Spring Poultry Farm, E. L. Pennypacker, Mgr. Box 476, Wilmington, Del.

R. C. BLACK Minorcas; S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred and Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; R. C. R. I. Reds; Pekin ducks. Catalogue free. Arthur McCain & Co., Delaware, N. J.

EGGS from S. C. W. and Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks and W. Wyandottes. Write for prices. F. F. Alderfer, R. F. D. No. 1, Souderton, Pa.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Boston prize winners. Eggs from choice pullet mating $1.50 per 13. C. S. Cook, Jr., W. Newton, Mass.

EGGS from prize winners Barred Plymouth Rocks $3 per 13; $5 per 26; Golden Penciled Hamburgs $1 per 13. W. C. Humphreys, Haverhill, Mass.

14 VARIETIES poultry. Eggs 15 $1; Pekin duck eggs 11 $1; Toulouse geese eggs 25 cents each. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa.

BARRED Ply. Rocks exclusively. No culls; business birds only. Eggs $1 per 15. Lake View Poultry Yards, Box 500, Voluntown, Conn.

CHOICE Rhode Island Reds, S. and R. Comb, from prize winning stock, 75c. and $1 per 15; R. Comb Red cockerels $2. Single Comb B. Minorcas, Northup strain, direct, $1 per 15. E. E. Bennett, Hillside Poultry Farm, Holden, Mass.

EGGS, White P. Rocks, Sil. Penciled Wyandottes. Limited number sittings from Falmouth, New Bedford, Brockton winners. See show record. Good hatch guar., $2, 15. J. T. Bowman, Falmouth, Mass.

FAVEROLLES.

FAVEROLLES, the great French business fowl Eggs from prize winners, $3 for 15. Also Silver Wyandottes, $2, and Barred Rocks, $1. Edwin C. Powell, Longmeadow, Mass.

GAMES.

PIT GAME fowls and Pit Bull Terrier dogs. John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

CORNISH Indian Games, none better, price right. F. W. LePorin, 37 Barclay St., N. Y.

GEESE.

TWENTY TOULOUSE ganders for sale. Fernwood Farm, Trenton, N. J.

EMBDEN, Toulouse, Brown China goose, Bronze and Narragansett turkey eggs, $4 per 12. Indian Runner, Wild Mallard, Pekin duck eggs $2 per 12. Look up our winnings in Farm-Poultry. Wm. Hunter, Peterboro, N. H.

HAMBURGS.

GOLDEN PENCILED Hamburgs, one cock, four pullets $15; one cockerel, four hens $15; all scoring over 90, and all prize winners; very choice stock. W. C. Humphreys, Haverhill, Mass.

HOUDANS.

HOUDANS that win. Large vigorous stock. Circular. T. J. Bradley, Box 83F, Delmar, N. Y.

HOUDAN EGGS FROM PRIZE BIRDS at $2 per 13. Heavy layers and non-sitters. Correspondence invited. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 159, Waban, Mass.

F. C. BRINKERHOFF'S Houdans, (member Houdan club). Eggs from my New York, Springfield and Bristol winners, $2 a sitting; three $5. 408 Union St., West Springfield, Mass.

HOUDANS, eggs for hatching. Limited number $2 sit. Lawrence L. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

CHOICE exhibition and egg producing Houdans. Eggs from splendid matings N. Y., Springfield, Bristol winners, $2 sit.; 3 sit. $5. F. C. Brinkerhoff, Mem. Houdan club, 408 Union St., W. Springfield, Mass.

HOUDANS from Petersen's stock; eggs, $2 per 15. M. B. Raynes, Chelmsford, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

SECOND HAND incubators and brooders of standard makes, bought and sold at reasonable prices. Cyphers machines prefered. Circulars and catalogue free. C. A. Porter, Flatrock, Shelby Co., Ind.

200 EGG perfect incubator $12, or will trade for hens. Also 35 nice B. Leghorns for sale right. Farm range R. I. Red eggs $4 per 100. S. H. Warren, Weston, Mass.

NEW 240-egg Iowa Round incub., ped. trays, $19. Wm. W. Osgood, Mechanic St., Haverhill, Mass.

FOR SALE, 6 new $12 brooders cheap. Mrs. C. Spear, Conewango, N. Y.

BARGAIN Challenge incubator, 60-egg, good working order $20. Geo. Ellison, Topsfield, Mass.

INCUBATORS and brooders, leading makes, sell cheap or trade. W. J. Curtiss, Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE, Cyphers incubator 360 eggs, good condition, $23. Ralph G. Davis, Berlin, Mass.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR, 380 size, perfect condition, used one hatch only, brand new from factory last year, $32. One Stratton Mfg. Co. Dandy green bone cutter, No. 12, with long legs and large balance wheel, cost $20; in perfect trim, little used, almost new, for $12. Rose View Farm, Brookville, Pa.

JAVAS.

PRIZE winning Black Javas, choicest combination of standard and utility stock, first prizes at Erie, Pa., this winter. Stock for sale. Eggs $3 per 15; $5 per 30. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

IDEAL BROWN eggs from prize winning Black Langshans $2 per 15. Write for description of breeding stock. Pen for sale; cock and four pullets. C. H. Scales, Leominster, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for size and laying, and have no superior in this respect. 242 egg strain. 20 eggs $1; 100 eggs $3.50; 1,000 eggs $30. James M. Smith, Perkiomenville, Pa., R. F. D.

YOUR CHANCE to start right. S. C. W. Leghorns; large and fine, score to 95½ by Hewes. Eggs $1 per sitting. Wm. Gray, Warren, Pa.

BUFF, White Leghorns. Eggs 75c. per 15; $1.25 per 30; $2 per 60; $3 per 100; circular free. John A. Roth, Milford Square, Pa.

GRAND S. C. Brown Leghorns, strictly fresh hatching eggs from high scoring, healthy, vigorous stock, pens or free range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. H. L. Gilbert, R. F. D. No. 2, Angola, Ind.

FIVE DOLLAR BILLS for you next winter with stock from my pens S. C. W. Leghorns, while other breeds stand and look at you. No brass. Eggs $1 per 15; $1.50 per 30; $4 per 100. Lakeside Fruit Farm, F. C. Hyde, Propr., Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HIGH class Buff and Brown Leghorns. Cir. free. Falling Poultry Farm, Lafargeville, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from standard Single Comb White Leghorns. A postal card request will bring you prices and full particulars. Ray J. Bennett, Truxton, N. Y.

EGGS from my S. C. Black Leghorn winners greatest layers in existence; write for particulars. W. D. Davis, North Dana, Mass.

10,000 FERTILE S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1 per 15; $2 per 40; $4 per 100; $20 per 500. First class stock, great winter layers, regular egg machines. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

HOWELL'S choice Buff Leghorns and White Wyandottes are unexcelled. Rochester, 1904, 2 firsts, one 2d, third pen, club special. Six splendid matings of grand, vigorous birds headed by superb males. Eggs $2.50 sit. Wm. L. Howell, Geneseo, N. Y.

ROSE Comb White Leghorns, large pure stock 15 eggs $1. Ella Waltman, Laddsburg, Pa.

LOSSOE'S laying Leghorns, S. C. W., unexcelled for large size, vigor, and the production of fancy market eggs; second to none as winter layers and egg machines. You can get no better blood anywhere at any price than at Sunny Ridge Yards. Twelve years with fine poultry has brought my S. C. W. L. to a grand state of perfection. All stock farm raised and best to be had. Eggs, $1, 15; $2, 30; $5, 120, from extra selected pens only. F. R. Lossoe, R. F. D. 4, Troy, N. Y.

EGGS for hatching, and choice stock from S. C. Brown Leghorns that won at Springfield in strong competition, sixteen prizes, including cup and special for best display in Mediterranean class. Stock $1.50 up; eggs $2 and $1 per 15. Circular and mating list for 1904 free. Garfield Shaw, Swift River, Mass.

R. C. BROWN Leghorn eggs $1 per 13. R. E. Lyman, W. Wardsboro, Vt.

A FEW extra large and vigorous Brown Leghorn cockerels for crossing. Great laying stock, $3 ea. Grove Hill Poul. Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

ZIMMER'S White Leghorns, extra good breeding cockerels, $2 to $5 each; choice yearling hens and pullets, $1.50 to $2. Eggs, best pens, $2 per 15; $5 per 50; $8 per 100. Write your particular needs, and for special prices on large orders. W. W. Zimmer, 131 Locke St., Weedsport, N. Y.

S. C. Br. Leghorns, heavy layers. Winners always. Eggs $1 per 15. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

THOROUGHBRED Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, 15 $1; 100 $5. From special matings, $1.50. J. F. Piper, Hinsdale, N. H.

$5 FOR trio S. C. White Leghorns; choice cockerels $2 each. Have rich yellow legs, from hand layers; order at once. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Wyckoff strain. Eggs $1.25 for 15; $4 for 100. Free ranges from colony houses. Circular. Clover Nook Fruit Farm, Chambersburg, Route 11 M. Pa.

ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs $1 per 15. Ernest Cottrell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

S. C. W. L. cockerels, one dollar each. May hatched from eggs direct from Knapp Bros., Fabius, N. Y. Must have room; satisfaction guaranteed. Rose View Farm, Brookville, Pa.

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, unexcelled in size, vigor, and color; bred 8 years for heavy egg production. Eggs, $4 per 100; $10 per 300; $15 per 500. Arthur G. Symonds, Route 15, Cortlandcook, N. H.

MINORCAS.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northup, R. F. D. 2, Baceville, N. Y.

HIGH CLASS S. C. B., winners at Boston, Pan-American, New York. Stamp for catalogue. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Box A, Dryden, N. Y.

BLACK Minorcas. Choice stock always. Eggs $2, 13. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. C. B. COCKERELS, April hatch, grand shape, size, and color; bred from Boston and Stafford pen winners. I have the bird you want; price reasonable. Eggs, best, $2 per 15. S. O. Kent, Rowley, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL S. C. Black Minorcas. The large, healthy vigorous kind, that are great in standard and utility points. Eggs $1 per 13, and satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Perry Messinger, Sodus, N. Y.

affected in this way I have in all cases found the kidneys suggested.

Treatment.—Besides giving two krekodyne pills night and morning, or adding krekodyne powder to the drinking water, foment the swollen wattles with vinegar made rather hot, and dose the subject freely with rather warm water. If the swelling does not soon disappear, paint the enlargements with tincture of iodine, and insert a seton in the under side of the wattle low down,—that is, pass a large needle threaded with worsted through the wattle, cut off the worsted sufficiently long to allow of the ends being tied together loosely to form a loop; move the worsted to and fro daily. When the swelling has disappeared, the seton may be removed."

Mr. H. will have no difficulty in applying all this treatment except the "krekodyne." I do not know what that is, or whether there is a substitute for it procurable here. Salmon describes several forms of kidney trouble, taking his description from European writers, but suggests no treatment. "F.-P. Doctor" has nothing at all relating to kidney trouble.

Skin Disease. (H. M. M.)—I have a pen of Buff Wyandottes, consisting of a cockerel and six pullets. Several days ago I noticed small black specks on the comb of the cockerel, which since then have increased in size and number. I also noticed directly beneath the wattles the absence of feathers, which I soon discovered was caused by the bird picking himself. This spot is noticeably inflamed, and appears to annoy the cockerel. As a remedy I have been using vaseline each evening, but am unable to see any improvement."

This is a skin disease, the exact nature of which I am not able to determine from Mr. M.'s description. Would suggest that he look up "Favus," page 407, in the issue of this paper for Oct. 15, 1903.

Crossing Mediterranean and American Breeds. (W. J. S.)—"Do you think it a good plan to cross Black Minorca or White Leghorn hens with Plymouth Rock rooster, and which do you think would make the best winter layers? I want a larger and heartier fowl, and something that will sit."

As I understand the situation Mr. S. has Black Minorca and White Leghorn hens, and wants to get something larger, more rugged, and hens that will incubate. The only ground upon which I would advise a novice to cross at all would be to utilize such stock as he had while establishing a stock more suited to his wants. Mr. S. would quite certainly find any one of the American varieties, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds, would fill the bill he makes out, and I would advise him to select one of these and begin now to plan to get a good stock of it. Meantime, if he wishes to use either Black Minorca or White Leghorn hens to produce stock while he is feeling his way with the other, my advice would be to cross the Minorcas with Black Langshan and the Leghorns with White Wyandotte Rock males. By this he breeds together birds of the same color and same style of comb, and may reasonably expect greater uniformity in the appearance of the progeny than if males differing in color and comb from the females were used. A good proportion of the crossbreds are likely to be sitters, but sometimes they take largely after one side in such matters. I have seen the product of a cross of sitters and non-sitters practically all sitters, and again have seen only a very small percent of the females from such cross show any disposition to incubate.

NEWS NOTES.

Saginaw, Mich., show, Jan. 24—28, 1905. L. C. Bauman, Sec'y.

Mr. J. Alonzo Jocoy, Wakefield, R. I., thinks he has in his Rhode Island Whites a fowl that will eclipse the Reds that have been making such a sensation.

The *American Fancier*, after a short month in "the west," returns to Johnstown.

750 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

For sale. Lots of good cockerels at farmers' prices.

ONALAKE POULTRY FARM,
South Plainfield, N. J.
Box 20. C. A. Durling, Mgr.

IRON AGE IMPLEMENTS

Save their cost in hired help—make their cost in extra profit. They are money-makers every day in every field or garden. There is no better seed drill—no better wheel hoe than the No. 6 Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder. It is ten good tools in one, all light, compact and strong.

The No. 70 Iron Age Combined Pivot and Fixed Wheel Riding Cultivator does the best of work under all conditions. Adjustable from Fixed Wheel to Pivot Wheel or the reverse in an instant. Write for new **Iron Age Book** describing all the Iron Age Tools. It's free.

No. 6. Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.

No. 70 Iron Age Combined Pivot and Fixed Wheel Riding Cultivator.

BATEMAN MFG. CO.
Box 29
Grenloch, N. J.

"Line Bred and Pure White"

Young's Wyandottes

Are New York, Boston, S. Framingham, Lawrence, and Milford, Mass., winners. Birds that can win in the above shows can win anywhere. All winners are still in our yards. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale at low prices. Eggs for hatching $2 per 13; poor hatches duplicated. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. Young, Highland, Ulster Co., N. Y.

MINORCAS.

WHITE Minorcas. Some fine cockerels left. S. A. McWilliams, 3445 Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEXTER'S superb S. C. Blk. Min. leading winners 1903—1904 at Boston, Springfield, Chicago. Four choice matings, imported stock bred, that will produce grand birds; stock, eggs. G. H. Dexter, Everett, Mass.

HIGHEST excellence in S. C. Black Minorcas. My record unsurpassed in prize winning qualities. Present matings must produce choice stock. Eggs $2 15. J. G. Armstrong, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

ROSE and Single Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs from pens headed by New York and Rochester winners $2; one pen S. C. $1. Standard weight cock'ls $2 to $5. M. V. Allen & Son, Ovid, N. Y.

BLACK Minorcas, best strains R. and S. Comb. Cockerels $2 to $5; eggs $1.50 per 13. The Glenn Minorca Yards, Elgin, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL var. poultry, eggs, pigeons, ferrets, Belgian hares, etc. Stamp. A. L. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

50 PRIZES won in 1903. Wy's. Rocks, geese, ducks. Monro Bros., Box D, Cranbury, N. J.

ORPINGTONS.

UNDISPUTED Orpington Champions, Madison Square Garden winners; send for illustrated catalogue. Willow Brook Farm, Box P, Berlin, Conn.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons won 21 ribbons past season. Eggs $2 per 15. J. Shute, Meriden, Ct.

BUFF, White, and Black Orpingtons, direct from Wm. Cook & Sons. Quality that won at Chicago and Cincinnati this season 23 firsts, 12 seconds. Eggs for hatching. Harry DeMaud, Oxford, Ohio.

OSCEOLA strain choice prize winning R. C. and S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Six pens splendid stock, mated for best results. Eggs $2 and $3 per 15; $5 and $5 per 26. T. W. Beecher & Co., Reed City, Mich.

HANDSOME Buff Orpington cockerels, farm raised. Write L. A. Butterick, Topsfield, Mass.

S. C. BUFF Orpingtons, Cook's strain. Eggs, $2 per 15. R. C. R. I. Red eggs, $1 per 15. F. W. Havens, Springfield, Mass.

PHEASANTS.

GOLDEN AND SILVER Pheasants; Pheasant, Quail and Ginseng books; Ginseng roots and seeds. N. B. Curstead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.

PIGEONS.

WE WANT to talk to you about Homer squab breeders. We have some choice ones. A letter will start the conversation to your profit. Fitz & Browne, 113 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

BREED SQUABS FOR PROFIT. We have Homers, Dragoons, crosses and Homer-Dragoon crosses, all especially for this purpose. Also all varieties of fancy pigeons at reasonable prices. Two cent stamp for catalogue. Address Standard Pigeon Lofts, Somerton, Penna.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS, EGGS, from my White Plymouth Rocks, winners Cincinnati, Pan-American, Cleveland, Chicago. My twenty-four page egg catalogue has cuts of all the birds in my twenty breeding pens. Two thousand birds to select from. Thirty-six page catalogue for stamp. May R. Poultry Plant, D. T. Roots, prop., Connersville, Ind.

FARM grown Wh. Rocks exclu. Fishel strain. Eggs 13, $1.25; 26, $2. D. Kirchhofer, Dalton, O.

CHOICEST Barred P. Rocks. Excellent in standard and utility points. Splendid pullet and cockerel matings. Stock and eggs. Prices right. Get my circular. C. H. Helme, Miller Place, N. Y.

PIONEER strain prize winning Buff Rocks, 5 ribbons on 6 entries at Boston, 1903; also state cup, 11 ribbons on 12 entries and state club cup at Fitchburg, 1903. Cockerels for sale. Eggs from best matings $3; two sittings $5. W. B. Wood, W. Boylston, Mass.

BARRED P. Rocks, Bright strain. Utility, fancy farm raised stock. Eggs $2 per 13; incubator eggs $4 per 100; good hatch guaranteed. W. A. Janvrin, Hampton Falls, N. H.

WHITE P. Rock eggs from prize winning stock. First premiums at Peterboro and Manchester, N. H., 1904. Vigorous, great layers. $1.50 per sit.; $8 per 100. Stock for sale. W. M. Davis Hubbard, N. H.

CHOICE BARRED Plymouth Rocks exclusively. E. B. Thompson strain. Eggs $2 per sitting; two sittings for $3; incubator eggs, $5 per 100. J. B. Hartpence, Trenton, N. J.

EXTRA fine prize winning White P. Rocks. Three splendid pens mated. In first, hens score 94½ to 95½, headed by 94½ point cockerel; eggs $3 per 15. Second, score 93½ to 94½; cockerel 93½; eggs $2 per 15. Third, 91 to 93—cockerel 93½; eggs $1 per 15. L. M. Upson, E. Pepperell, Mass.

BARRED P. Rocks, splendid standard stock, unexcelled for utility; 3 firsts, 2 thirds, 2 fourths this season in strong competition. Stock and eggs J. R. Hogan, Box F, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FEW extra nice Barred P. Rock cockerels at right prices. W. B. Davis strain direct. Eggs for hatching. F. M. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Utility and show strain. Last Brockton show won 15 prizes, including 4 silver cups against hottest competition. Eggs $2 per 15. M. E. Holmes, 27 Keith Ave., Campello, Mass.

BARRED ROCK and R. I. Red eggs from my strong laying utility stock $1.25 per 15. J. L. Bailey, Montrose, Mass.

BARRED Rocks, eggs $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Williams & Mellar, New Brunswick, N. J.

BATES' EXCELSIOR STRAIN White P. Rocks, bred white, stay white. Eggs $2 per 15; $3 per 26; incubator eggs $5 per 100. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

RIBBON and cup winning Barred Rocks; superb matings that will beget grand specimens, in excelled anywhere for exhibition or utility. Cir. Eggs $1 per 13; $5 per 26. H. T. Brown, White Plains, N. Y.

HIGHEST type exhibition B'd P. Rocks, exceptionally fine in prize winning and utility features. Splendid record at Wilkesbarre, 1903. Eggs $2 per 15; $4 per 30; $6 per 50; $11 per 100. Miles Bros., Spring Hill, Pa.

EGGS from choice pens of B'd Plym. Rocks, Bradley and Latham strain; related to their winners. Sitting $2; 3 sittings $5; incubator eggs $5 per 100. Robt. B. Andrews, Boylston Center, Mass.

WHITE P. Rocks exclusively. Splendid large pure white. Choice matings, all birds scoring from 90 to 95, by Hewes. None better anywhere. Eggs $5 per 15; $8 per 30. H. B. Hunter, Tiffin, O.

CHOICE Nugget strain Buff Rocks. Handsome, healthy and vigorous birds; some splendid matings to produce very nice birds. Eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. L. Anderson, Harvard, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, bred by me 8 years for utility eggs and market poultry; eggs from pens with birds scoring 90 or over, $2 per 15; incubator eggs $6 per 100. Edward F. Lee, Wayland, Mass.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS, $1.25 per 15. Barred P. Rock eggs, from good laying stock, $1.25 per 15. Concord View P. Yds, Box 1044, Lowell, Mass.

FINE exhibition and utility White and Barred Rocks. Nice cockerels $2 each. Some choice matings that will produce grand birds. Eggs $2 per sitting. W. J. Hogan, Wallingford, Conn.

PEACOCK'S BARRED ROCKS have been making history for their owners in Maine, Massachusetts, and Provinces, for past five years. One pullet, 3 ck'ls at Montreal show, 1903, were sold by me. At recent Maine state show I won under judge Hawkins whole cup and 11 firsts, 4 seconds, best pen; best cock and 2 hens; $5 silver cup for highest scoring Barred Rocks. Satisfaction. Illustrated circular. White Wyandottes and S. C. Reds just as good. Eggs and stock. E. E. Peacock, Box C, Kents' Hill, Me.

W. P. ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns, extra laying strains; 15 eggs $1. L. D. Hanson, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

JUST BUFF ROCKS. Eggs 15 for $1. Lewis R. Brown, 13 Fairfield St., Salem, Mass.

BAR. Rocks, largest, best stock. Eggs $1 per 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Catherman, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE Plymouth Rocks exclusively. A Detroit and first state show at Grand Rapids, I won firsts, 3 seconds, 3 specials, sweepstakes. Catalogue free. Eggs $2 and $3 per 15. H. H. Wade, State Sec'y A. W. P. R. C. Jackson, Mich.

WHITE Rocks a specialty. Best prize winning strains, Bradley, Hawkins, R. C. Reds, Rose Comb Reds, golden farm and Bull Rings, grand layers. Eggs $1; $5 per 100. R. C. Hudson, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

BUFF ROCKS. Nice, large, best of quality, fine cockerels, cheap; eggs $2 per 15; $5 per 100. Also Belgian Hares from winners at Pan-American. W. D. Pierce, Malden, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

A FEW Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels; large, vigorous, rugged handsome birds, $3 to $5. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

BIG, healthy, vigorous prize winning Buff P. Rocks, and grand utility stock. 1st cock'l, 1st pen, 2d pullet, tie, at Tiffin, O. Eggs $2 per 15; 3 sittings $5. Edw. Davidson, Carey, Ohio.

BARRED Rock cockerels, hens, pullets. Eggs. Miss H. A. Heaton, Route 1, Baldwin Lake, N. Y.

QUALITY, not quantity; limited number of eggs for hatching from winners in Connecticut's largest shows. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, $2 sitting. Peerless Poultry Yards, L. Box 526, New Canaan, Ct.

WHITE Plymouth Rock eggs, $2 per 15; $5 per 100. James E. Baird, Basking Ridge, N. J.

THOROUGHBRED BARRED ROCKS, bred for years for the production of large dark eggs. Pen headed by cock direct from Maine experiment station. Eggs $1.50 per 15. F. E. Pearson, Box 17, Newcastle, Me.

POULTRY FARMS.

POULTRY farm, 22 acres. One 200 foot and one 50 foot poultry house; 100 foot brooder house, cement floors; 200 plum trees, 50 grape vines all bearing; buildings in fine shape. Price $2,800, easy terms. F. S. Kimball, so. Peabody, Mass.

POULTRY FOODS.

THE NEW METHOD of dry feeding saves time. Directions 10c. Dr. Nottage, Goshen, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

CORNELL Peep-o'-Day incubators and brooders. Mann's bone cutters; 5 per cent discount on all orders. G. A. Osborn, Leominster, Mass., agent.

BACHMAN'S POULTRY POWDER, tried 3 years before being placed on the market. Equal to the best for a condition powder, and unexcelled as an egg producer. Trial package postpaid for 50 cents. Agents wanted. M. E. Bachman, Box 534, Lancaster, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds are winners. Nine firsts out of a possible eleven, Rose, Single and Pea-Combs, also Houdans. Eggs $2 for 13; $5 for 40. Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

WE HAVE WON more first prizes in strong competition than any other breeder of Reds. Don't order eggs until you get our circular of winnings. Stafford Bros., Fall River, Mass.

ROSE Comb R. I. Reds exclusively. Winners this season at New York, Atlantic City, Trenton, N. J., Hazleton, Pa. 1st and 2d hen, N. Y., 1904. Eggs. Circular. Louis Anderson, Bloomsbury, N. J.

SHADY LAWN FARM, Rhode Island Reds, Rose and S. Comb; S. C. W. Leghorns; B. P. Rocks; won 47 prizes at Bethlehem, Allentown, Trenton, and Harrisburg. Eggs $3 for 15; $2 per 30; $4 per 100. Also Buff Leghorns and Buff Pekin Bantams. J. O. Gabriel, Shelley, Pa.

HANSSON'S Reds have the rich even color that stamps them as stock of the finest quality. Splendid, vigorous, high scoring birds; none better anywhere. Eggs $3 sit. A. A. Hansson, Malden, Mass.

CHOICE prize winning and grand laying Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Splendid color; none better. Stock always. Eggs $5 per 15; $5 per 30. F. M. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.

TOMPKINS strain of S. C. R. I. Reds win anywhere. Prizes this season at So. Framingham, Lawrence, Hartford, Rochester, Limited stock. Eggs $3 sit.; 2 sit. $5. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

CHOICE Single and R. C. Rhode Island Reds and Duston White Wyandottes. Cockerels and eggs; circular free. L. H. Randall, Berkeley, Mass.

R. C. R. I. Reds exclusively. Eggs $1, $3. Hardy stock. M. S. French, Antrim, N. H.

PRIZE stock R. I. Reds. Eggs 75c. for 15; $4, 100. Brookside Poultry Yards, J. W. Young, prop., Box 107, Lanesville, Mass.

READ'S STRAIN of Single Comb Reds are winners at the largest shows in the country. They have great size and the correct shape and color of the new standard requirements. Stick to our strain if you want heavy layers and winners. Eggs from extra choice matings $2 per sitting. Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass.

RHODE I. REDS, Single and Rose Comb. Eggs from stock bred by me for eight years for utility, vigor, and beauty, $1.25 per fifteen. Walter E. Porter, Harbor Street, Danvers, Mass.

SINGLE and Rose Comb Reds, prize winners; matings are the cream of 300 birds bred to lay and win, $1 per 13; $6 per 100. Robert Wallace, Athol, Mass.

CHOICE R. C. R. I. Reds from noted winners. Two splendid pens mated for exhibition. Eggs $2 per 15. Strong, healthy, utility birds, unexcelled as laying stock $1.50 per 15. Six Oaks Poultry Yards, F. M. Temple, prop. Andover, Mass.

R. I. REDS, prizes at Boston and 6 other shows; great layers. Eggs, $1.25 per sit; $3 per 45. W. P. Weston, Hancock, N. H.

FINE Rose Comb cockerels from Park and Bryant strains, $3 to $15 each. Circular free. L. L. Conn, Durand, Mich.

R. I. REDS exclusively, rich red and red eyes; R. and S. Comb; six years breeders of these ideal winter layers; 1st and 2d premiums four seasons. Eggs that hatch $1.50 for 13; and everybody pleased. R. H. Pierce & Co., Brockton, Mass.

20 PRIZES at Hagensack, N. J., on 16 entries, including silver cup for best exhibit of water fowl; medal for best duck; medal for best Wyandotte in show; blue ribbon for best White Wyandotte cock. At N. Y., 2 prizes on 3 entries; Wyandotte eggs $3 per 15. Ledden & O'Kane, Closter, N. J.

R. AND S. C. R. I. REDS. Large vigorous prize winning stock. All brown eggs at $1 per 15; $1.75 per 30. Walnut Hill Poultry Farm, 309 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

ROSE COMB R. I. Reds exclusively; at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 26, '04, our winnings were 1 pul, 2 hen, 3 ckl, 4 pul, 2 specials, making 6 winnings on 4 entries. Refer to Farm-Poultry, March 1. Our special features are size, shape and color. Eggs $2 per sitting from show birds; $5 per hundred. South Side Poultry Yard, E. E. Davis, prop. Montpelier, Vt.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS — Prime original stock. Very best color and size. No trash. Choice eggs $2 per sitting; satisfaction guaranteed. John Crowther, Fall River, Mass.

READ'S S. C. strain. Great winter layers. $1.50 per 15. C. E. Smith, Box 342, Fall River, Mass.

ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs from my prize winning strain $1.50 for 15; incubator eggs $6 per 100. J. W. Osborn, Dayton, N. J.

OUR REDS, Single and Rose Combs, have won 21 firsts and seconds and 2 cups this season, in strongest possible competition. Our breeders are large, correct in type, and positively free from spot or white in undercolor. Eggs $2, $3, and $5 per 13. Particulars in illustrated booklet free. I. W. Bean, So. Braintree, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from standard bred Rhode Island Reds, $4 and $5 per 100; 6 first and second prizes, 3 specials, Brockton show, 1903. See ad. on second cover page. S. L. Barr, Bridgewater, Mass.

N. Y., and will again be published by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Mr. Chas. Ainge, formerly of Rose Hill, N. Y., left for the Pacific coast March 1st. We understand he is to take charge of a large poultry plant at Los Angeles, Calif.

It takes a supplementary catalogue of thirty-two pages to tell about the prizes won by users of Burpee's seeds in 1903, and to give the prize descriptions of the new novelties distributed last season.

Messrs. Williams & Metlar, of the *Poultry News*, announce that they have consolidated that paper with the *Wichita Poultry World*, of Wichita, Kans., edited by Dr. J. Martin, and published by T. E. Weaver.

The West Haven Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold its third annual show at West Haven, Conn., Dec. 21—23. D. A. Nichols and W. B. Atherton, judges. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.

Mr. Wallace P. Willett has sold his paper, *The Orpington*, to Messrs. Wm. Cook & Sons, who combine it with the *Poultry Journal*, of England, and will issue the new paper from Scotch Plains, N. J., as *The Orpington Poultry Journal*.

The "American Farmers' Manual" for 1904 is Peter Henderson & Co.'s special catalogue of farm seeds and supplies. Though less elaborate than the large general catalogue it is a tasty book, and full of information. Address Peter Henderson & Co., 35—37 Cortlandt St., New York.

The catalogue of Chas. A. Cyphers, Model Incubators and Brooders, just received, is one of the most concise and forceful things of its kind ever issued, and is quite remarkable in being so far as a hasty examination shows, entirely free from some of the features that have led to much unfavorable criticism of incubator catalogues generally.

Every Connecticut reader of this paper should have Bulletin 145, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, at Storrs. The title is, "Commercial Feeding Stuffs in the Connecticut Market." It costs nothing, and its information, properly used, insures against deception in food stuffs. Address Director of Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

By an unfortunate mistake the address of Mr. H. A. DeMand of Oxford, Ohio, who is advertising Orpingtons in our "Buyers Directory," was given as Oxford, Pa. Mr. DeMand breeds Buff, White, and Black Orpingtons, and won most of the first and numerous second prizes on all varieties at Chicago and Cincinnati the past season.

We notice in the circular just received from West Mountain Poultry Yards, Naugatuck, Conn., some interesting things. Thus, they advertise that birds to the value of three dollars or more each which their customers find on arrival not satisfactory, may be returned at once at their expense, cheaper birds at customers' expense. They guarantee fertility — if the customer wants it — and they stamp all eggs with a rubber stamp, and reproduce mark in circular, so that it is impossible for eggs to be changed in transit without the fact being discovered.

That well known seed house of James J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., this year issues its forty-fourth annual catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds; and to those interested in gardening and farming, Mr. Gregory's prediction of a good season, and his reasons for his belief will be both interesting and encouraging.

The special feature of the Gregory catalogues is the plain talks about the seeds listed, and what they may be expected to produce. Through these a large amount of valuable information is introduced in a most pleasing way. The catalogue is instructive as general reading, and especially valuable to those who buy seeds.

TREES and PLANTS at Wholesale Prices. Apple, Pear and Plum, $8 per 100. Cat. free. Reliance Nursery, Box 3410, Geneva, N. Y.

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

when we talk of Rex Flintkote Roofing and its superiority over all other roofing for farm buildings. If you want your buildings fully protected from heat and cold, rain and snow, fire and water, you should use

REX Flintkote Roofing

It keeps the poultry and stock warm and dry in winter and cool in summer. It does not pollute the water with which it comes in contact, leaving it available for all domestic uses. It comes ready to lay, and inside each roll is packed enough caps, nails, and cement sufficient for laying. It is excellent for lining the feed boxes in poultry houses and all other stock buildings, and rats and vermin will not attack it. Full particulars are given so any one can lay it. Send for our book, it is Free.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO. 53 India Street, Boston, Mass.

WATSON'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Snow White and Blue Barred.

THE BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF AMERICA.

Winners at Manchester, Nashua, Milford, Peterboro, St. Albans. **Over 50 premiums won** during the past year; average score of 10 birds shown at Manchester, 95 points each.

PRIZE WINNERS SUPERIOR BREEDERS, PROLIFIC LAYERS, combining **BEAUTY, QUALITY, UTILITY,** in same stock. **EIGHT GRAND MATINGS** containing this and last season's winners, comprising the finest lot of birds ever mated for breeding purposes. Don't fail to secure eggs from these matings. Eggs—one sitting, $3; two sittings, $5; five sittings at one order, $10.

J. FRED WATSON, 108 Concord St., **Nashua, N. H.**

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. RED eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Pullets $1.50. F. R. Brownell, Little Compton, R. I.

SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusive, farm raised free range. Largest breeder in Pennsylvania. Eggs $1 per 13; $2 per 30; $6 per 100. Jeremiah Miller, R. F. D. No. 7, York, Pa.

S. C. R. I. Reds, standard bred, undercolor free from smut; healthy vigorous farm raised stock. Eggs $2 per 15; $5 per 45; incubator eggs $6 per 100. W. L. Dunbar, Stratford, Conn.

BRISTOL'S S. C. Rhode Island Reds won recently at Hartford, 2 firsts, 1 fourth, and first pen. At Bristol won 1, 2, 3. Eggs $2 per 15. Wm. P. Bristol, 40 Hart St., New Britain, Conn.

CLARK Farm, Concord, Mass., Rose and Single Comb Reds, bred for business and profit. Stock, eggs, and chickens for sale. Send for circular.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES; as layers and for quick maturing for broilers or roasters they have no equal. Catalogue free. J. Alonzo Jocoy, originator and breeder, Wakefield, R. I.

SHERWOODS.

SHERWOODS—eggs for hatching $1 per 15; purity guaranteed. Marion Ackler, Leon, N. Y.

TRAP NESTS.

THE IDEAL shows which hens lay. Better than ever. Easily made. A full set costs but little. Money back if dissatisfied. Write Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $2.50 per 10. N. B. Curstead, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.

WANTED.

SITUATION wanted supt. fancy poultry plant. Thorough knowledge artificial incubation, fancy poultry farm stock. Past 2 years supt. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.; twenty years experience; best references. G. E. Mann, Dover, Mass.

WANTED, position on poultry farm by young man, 19, not afraid of work; 3 years experience. Box 12, Wollaston, Mass.

WANTED, 100 pullets, Rocks, Wyandottes, and R. I. Reds. Pure or Leghorn crosses, hatched before middle of April and delivered in 5 mo. Send best figures at once to W. C. Eaton, Auburn, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT wanted on a poultry plant, 3 years exp. R. S. Mason, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

WANTED, a young man to work on poultry plant; good chance for one who wants to learn the business. The Rumson Farm Poultry Yards, Red Bank, N. J.

WANTED, manager position, or work on large plant. Know business. Manager largest plant Maryland last 6 yrs.; 20 yrs. exp. Latest methods incubation. L. Dolan, 204 Wash. St., Central Falls, R. I.

POSITION open to experienced working poultryman, single. Take entire charge of new yards, and make business pay. State references and wages expected. Fernbrook Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF Wyandottes, Quaker strain, the best in the world. Stock and eggs at moderate prices. John F. Eisenhower, Box 8, Bustleton, Pa.

STAY WHITE Wyandottes; satisfaction positively guaranteed. Eggs, 13 $1; 100 $5; 80 per cent fertile. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.

BUFF Wyandotte eggs for hatching, won at Springfield, Mass., the 5 1st; at Madison Sq. Garden 3 ribbons on 4 entries. Write for circular describing matings. J. E. Burt, Box 75, Athol, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. I won at Milford, Dec., 1903, 1st and 4th on pen, 186½, 183½. Farm raised brown eggs, 13, $1; 100, $4. H. W. Reed, Caryville, Mass.

SINCE 1888 have bred Golden Laced Wdts.; Silver Wdts. a long while. Lots fine cockerels; few females. Incub. and 2 brooders, $25, never used except 1 brooder short time. F. S. Tenney, Peterboro, N. H.

WHITE, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs $1 and $2 per 15; Buff and White cockerels, $2 each. Booklet tells the rest. 'Tis free. Wellsboro Poultry Yards, Wellsboro, Pa.

PRIZE Partridge Wyandottes. My way is satisfaction or money back on return of birds prepaid; 10 trios at $10 trio. No cholcer stock in America. Eggs $2 sitting. E. J. Crawford, W. Haven, Ct.

CYCLONE strain White Wyandottes are the stay white kind, that breed prize winners; white cockerels, low prices. Eggs $1 per 13; $5 per 100; circular. Hill Top Poultry Yards, Malden, Mass.

INCUBATOR EGGS. My specialty, from Duston's White Wyandottes only. Vigorous farm-bred stock; $5 per 100. Book now, and ship when required. Will contract for your season's supply. Edward E. Ling, R. No. 8, South Portland, Maine.

WHITE Wyandotte and R. I. Red eggs $4 per 100. H. T. Gidley, No. Dartmouth, Mass.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, heavy layers and prize winners. A few siittings of eggs from prize birds at $2 per 13. Correspondence invited. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 159, Waban, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, winners at Boston and New York. Stay white, grand shape. Cockerels $2 each; females $2 each. Eggs $3 per 15; $5 per 30; $15 per 100. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

SILVER Laced Wyandottes. I won all firsts, seconds and specials, at Brockton, South Framingham, and Lawrence, Mass. Send for circular. H. F. Chase, Box 710, Andover, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Eggs $2 per 15; $8 per 100; from pens including my 1903 prize winners 1st cock and color special, Boston; 1st and 2d pullet, 2d cock, Brockton; 1st pullet, 2d cock, and color special, Athol. John N. Shipman, Randolph, Mass.

GARDNER'S White Wyandottes. Healthy, vigorous and pure white stock. Eggs from 6 selected pens, $2 per 15; incubator eggs $4 per 100. N. E. Gardner, 175 Walker St., Taunton, Mass.

GOLDEN Wyandottes. At Beverly, two firsts, four seconds, three thirds, one fourth, three specials. Breeding yards headed by 94½, 94, 92½, 91½ cocks; 15 eggs $2; 45, $5. O. P. Chase, Andover, Mass.

THE REAL BROWN egg Buff Wyandottes; eggs for hatching from winners at Cleveland, Chicago, Atlantic City and Boston, $2 and $3 per 15. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue, with winnings on eggs and birds. James W. Johnson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

SILVER Penciled Wyandottes that win at Hagerstown in a class of 46 birds all firsts but one. Cockerels, pairs and trios for sale. Egg orders booked. T. L. Pillow, Perrysville Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST—Almendinger's brooders and Buff Wyandottes. Brooder plans 50 cts. each. Free to egg customers. A. F. Almendinger, Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, prize winning stock, bred to lay and win. Stock and eggs; inquiries solicited. H. W. Britton, Moorestown, N. J.

CHARLES A. PIERCE, Batavia, Ill., specially breeder of high class White Wyandottes. Choice stock that will please you. Eggs $2 per fifteen; bred to win; bred to lay.

BUFF WYANDOTTE eggs only $1 per 13; $2 per 30, from stock as good as the best. Look up our show record. King & Whiting, Plainville, Mass.

5,000 FERTILE White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, $1 per 15; $2 per 40; $4 per 100, from large, blocky fine shaped birds, yellow legs, and pure white; are grand layers of large brown eggs; cockerels $2. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 4, Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs from stock that won 2d at Springfield; birds score 92 to 95½. A few more females for sale; send for circular. Charles Crossman, Chartley, Mass.

CHOICE prize winning White Wyandottes. Finest exhibition and utility stock. Splendid show record. Eggs $2 per sitting; $7 per 100. Horace W. Holton, 54 Waite St., Malden, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, winners at N. Y. state fair, 1903. At Olean, N. Y., this year, we won 3 first and 4 second prizes. Eggs from these prize winners $2 for 15; $8 for 100; 100 extra fine birds for sale. Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm, Weston's Mills, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, RICH GOLDEN buff, "the Sanborn kind." Eggs, from birds of rare merit, 13 for $3; 26, $5; 40, $7. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Box 366, Bellingham, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyan. Have bred them exclusively 10 years, and few excel my show record; 3 choice matings which should produce grand birds. Eggs $2.50 per 15. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, stay white; yellow legs, bay eyes, prolific layers, large brown eggs. $2 for 15. C. E. Woods, Lunenburg, Mass.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS for sale. Fine healthy stock, great layers of nice large brown eggs $2 per 13 eggs. Wm. H. Arthur, Armandale St., Worcester, Mass.

GRAVES' strain W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks are the kind that shell out the eggs; and bring in the blue ribbons and silver cups. Eggs $2 for 15. Hodgkins Poultry Plant, Northampton, Mass.

EGGS from prize stock Silver Laced Wyandottes. $2 per sitting; eggs from Buff and White Wyandottes $1.50 per sitting. Order early. Concord View Poultry Yards, Box 1044, Lowell, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF Wyandotte eggs, $1 per 15. Good stock. Neil le Williamson, Kiusman, Ohio.

AMERICA'S best business hen, the White Wyandotte. $1.22 profit each on flock of 160. Forest Hill Farm, Burnwood, N. Y.

BUFF Wyandotte eggs, splendid matings, $1.50 and $3 per 15; 90 to 92 point cockerels, $2 to $5. More prizes at Manchester than all others. F. E. Rockwood, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

PROMOTER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. I am booking orders from my best pens at $5 per sitting; 2 sittings for $8; 3 for $10; stock for sale at all seasons. C. F. A. Smith, Waltham, Mass.

SILVER Penciled Wyandottes 1st prize Boston, 1903; 1st and 2d at S. Framingham, New Bedford, and Lynn. Prize winning Buff Orpingtons. Eggs and stock. Highland Poultry Yards West Roxbury, Mass.

SOMETHING right. White Wyandottes exclu. 15 eggs $1. C. D. Harvey, North Fairfield, O.

MACK strain Wh. Wyan. prolific layers; good stock. 15 eggs $1. A. W. Beddow, Penacook, N. H.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively, choice matings. Eggs $1. 15. Jno. S. Reuter, Northampton, Pa.

BUFF Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs, 15 for $2; 30 for $3. J. W. Lane, Concord, N. H.

WYANDOTTES. Silver, Golden, since 1885; Partridge winners at Cincinnati; prices moderate. Eggs, $1.50 per sit. Martin Ingalls, Middletown, O.

COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs from fine stock, $2 per 15. Chas. Dineen, Millis, Mass.

WHITE Wyan. eggs, heavy winter laying strain $1 per sit. A. C. Willits, Holmesburg, Pa.

$2 for 15 W. Wyandotte eggs, first class stock. G. A. Bradbury, Colony St., Ansonia, Ct.

SILVER Penciled Wyandotte eggs from pen headed by 1st prize cockerel, $3 for 13. J. L. Phillips, 40 Sterling St., Kingston, N. Y.

BUFF Wyandotte cockerels, grand color and shape, $3 each. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. Eggs from prize winning stay white brown egg strain; satisfaction guar. $2 sit. W. H. Brooks, 60 Hickering St., Lawrence, Mass.

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Sweet Peas.		Zennia,	12	Petunia,	10
Poppy,	13	Larkspur,	6	Sweet Alyssum.	
		Nasturtium,	10	Calliopsis,	8
		Balsam,	12	Pinks,	10

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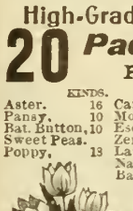

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MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[From *Boston Produce Market Report*, March 7, 1904].

Eggs.

Receipts show a steady increase, but demand continues fairly active, and the market keeps pretty closely sold up at well sustained prices. Western and Kentucky firsts continue in good demand 22c. Eastern firsts are selling well at 23c., and fancy henery stock brings 25c.

Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange Official Quotations.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy henery	@25
Me., Vt. and N. H. firsts	@23
York state firsts	@23
Western firsts	@22
Western, fair to good	@21½
Kentucky firsts	@22
Tenuessee and other southern	@21½

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today	712 packages.
Same time last year	653 "
Receipts six days	4,994 "
Same time last year	3,738 "

There is a full supply of most all kinds of dressed poultry offering today, but demand is very light. Prices are held about as last quoted. Choice large western fowls are selling at 13½c., but it is an outside price. Fresh turkeys dull. Choice chickens in moderate demand, but very few good enough to bring full quotations. Old cocks steady. Capons dull unless large and fancy. Frozen turkeys dull. Choice chickens and broilers selling fairly. Fowls moving slowly.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern.—

Fowls, choice	15..@
Fowls, common to good	13..@14
Chickens, choice large, ℔ lb.	18..@20
Chickens small and medium, ℔ lb.	12..@15
Ducks, ℔ lb.	15..@16
Pigeons, choice ℔ doz.	$1.50@$1.75
Pigeons, common to good	1.00@ 1.25
Squabs, choice large, ℔ doz.	2.00@ 2.50
Chickens, Philadelphia fancy	21..@
Chickens, Phila. good to choice	17..@19

Western Dry Packed:—

Turkeys, selected small hens	19..@
Turkeys, large hens	17...@18
Turkeys, choice young toms	17½.@18
Turkeys, choice mixed	@18
Turkeys, No. 1, fair to good	16..@17
Turkeys, old toms	16..@
Turkeys, No. 2	13..@14
Chickens, choice large	15..@
Chickens, mixed sizes, ℔ lb.	12..@14
Chickens, poor to fair	10..@11
Chickens, No. 2	9..@
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs	18..@20
Fowls, choice large	@13½
Fowls, common small	12..@13
Old cocks	10½.@
Ducks	12..@14
Geese	10..@11
Capons, large	19..@20
Capons, medium	16..@18
Capons, small and slips	14..@15
Pigeons, choice ℔ dozen	$1.50..@
Pigeons, com. to good ℔ doz.	1.00@$1.25

Western Frozen:—

Turkeys, No. 1	17½.@18
Chickens, good to choice	14..@16
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs	18..@19
Broilers, over 2 lbs	16..@17
Fowls, choice	13..@13½

Live Poultry.

Receipts light, but demand moderate, and best eastern fowls selling at 14c.

Fowls ℔ lb.	13..@14
Roosters ℔ lb.	7..@ 8

NEW YORK.

Eggs.—Nearby 22c.; western, firsts 21c., seconds 20c.; southern firsts 20@20½c., seconds 19@19½c.; western dirties 18@18½c., checks 16@17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dry picked 17@18c., frozen 19c.; Philadelphia broilers 23@25c.; chickens, New York and Pennsylvania 15@17c., western 12½@15c.; fowls 12½@13c., old cocks 9½@10c.; ducks, frozen 14@15c.; geese, frozen 12@13c.; squabs, $2@$3.25 per dozen.

Live Poultry.—Chickens 12c.; fowls 13½c.; roosters 8½c.; turkeys 15c.; ducks, western, per pair 80@90c.; geese, western, per pair $1.50@$1.62½; pigeons 35c. pair.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Nearby, returnable cases, 20½c.; western, free cases, 20½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Fresh western fowls, choice 13½c., fair to good 12½@13c.; chickens, nearby 15@16c.; Illinois fancy 15@15½c., choice to medium 14@14½c., other western, selected 14½@15c.; turkeys, nearby fancy 20c., western fancy young hens 20c., choice old hens 17@18c.; ducks, choice western 16@17c., nearby 17@18c.

Live Poultry.—Hens, choice 14@14½c.; old roosters 10@10½c.; chickens, soft spring 15@16c.; ducks, choice 15@16c.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered extras 19½c.; prime firsts 18c.; ordinary fresh 16½@17½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, dry picked choice selected 16½c., scalded 14½c., ordinary offerings dry picked 11@14c., scalded 9@12c.; fowls, scalded 12c.; spring chicks, choice 12@12½c.; mixed fowls and chicks, choice 12c., ordinary 9@10½c.; ducks 11@14c.; geese 9@10c.; capons 16@17c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys 8@12c.; hens 12c.; roosters 7c.; springs 12c.; ducks 12@12½c.; geese, poor or plucked $6@$6.50 per dozen, full feathered $7.50@$9 dozen.

Clinch the good word you say for F.-P. by taking a subscription at once. It will be money in your pocket. See offer on page 163.

SCHOFIELD'S
S. C. White Leghorns and Buff P. Rocks will please you. They are the kind that please. I make a specialty of these two popular and profitable breeds. Eggs, $2 per 15, from extra good matings, warranted 75 per cent fertile. Also breeder of Bronze turkeys.
T. D. SCHOFIELD, Woodstock, N. H.

EGG PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

Here is a Little Table Compiled to Show the Range of Egg Prices at This Season in the Boston Market Since 1891. For the Years When F.-P. Was Published Monthly We Give the Figures for Both March 1st and April 1st.

		Nearby.	Eastern.	Western.
1891	March 1.	20c.	16½ @ 17c.	16c.
	April 1.	.....	20 @ 21c.	20 @ 21c.
1902	March 1.	30c.	27 @ 28c.	23 @ 24c.
	April 1.	.....	14 @ 14½c.	12½ @ 13c.
1903	March 1.	.....	31 @ 32c.	.....
	April 1.	18 @ 20c.	17 @ 18c.	17 @ 18c.
1904	March 1.	22 @ 24c.	18 @ 20c.	17 @ 18c.
	April 1.	16 @ 18c.	13 @ 14c.	12c.
1895	March 15.	29 @ 30c.	27 @ 28c.	25 @ 26c.
1896	March 15.	Nominal.	12 @ 13c.	11½ @ 12c.
1897	March 15.	23 @ 25c.	.....	16c.
1898	March 15.	18 @ 23c.	16 @ 17c.	14 @ 15c.
1899	March 15.	27 @ 30c.	25 @ 26c.	24 @ 25c.
1900	March 15.	20c.	16 @ 17c.	16 @ 16½c.
1901	March 15.	20c.	15 @ 17c.	16 @ 16½c.
1902	March 15.	30c.	28 @ 29c.	28 @ 29c.
1903	March 15.	22c.	19 @ 20c.	18 @ 18½c.
1904	March 15.	25c.	23c.	21 @ 22c.

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Western Agents.
Wermich Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Equity Mfg. & Supply Co., Chicago.
Wood & Co., Cleveland, O.
Names of other Dealers on Application.

How His Hamburgs Laid This Winter.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — We have had more real winter here since November than within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The ground has been constantly covered with snow, and the thermometer hovering around zero. But for all that, poultry has done well, generally, and my own particularly so, especially a few S. S. Hamburgs that I have kept with the sheep at a barn a half a mile from our residence.

There are in this lot a cock, three hens and five August hatched pullets. They have a good warm coop to roost in, about fifty yards from the barn. They had to go to the barn every day to get their feed—the waste grain scattered by the sheep. All the water they could get was snow. Yet for all that we got an average of four eggs a week through December, and one egg a day through January, and the same up to the 15th of February when we sold the sheep, opened the corn crib door and let the hens help themselves to all the corn they wanted. In ten days they had gained up to five eggs a day, and have held that since. They have knocked the bottom all out of my ideas of caring for poultry for eggs in winter. Can you explain it? E. D.

I don't know that I understand in just what way the performance of these hens has been different from what Mr. D. expected. Was it in their laying at all under the conditions which obtained up to the 15th of February? The important thing to know in this connection is which hens laid, and how many of them. Perhaps one hen was doing practically all the laying. Suppose it had been ascertained that this was the case, and a part of the hens not laying had been moved to different quarters, given different treatment, and had then begun to lay, while the non-layers left in the original lot still failed to lay, the reasonable conclusion would be that one or two hens in the original lot could lay in spite of prevailing conditions while others would not.

Unless we can divide lots of fowls in such a way that certain conditions or circumstances are favorable or unfavorable to egg production it is not generally possible to come to any very satisfactory conclusions as to causes. Then by March 1st, unless very much out of condition, almost any hen will lay, and lay pretty well.

Trouble With Damp House.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — We are "up against it" in regard to the moisture and frost matter in our poultry house. Said house is 12 x 72 feet, double boarded and papered on outside of studs, shingle roof, papered; divided into eight pens with two-sash window in each pen; three ventilators in roof; cement floor. Five of the windows have a piece of muslin about six inches wide set in just outside at the top, and the sash is dropped down to match this piece most of the time. On the coldest nights windows have been mostly closed. The roosts are enclosed with burlap which is let down on cold nights. The inside of the house is covered with frost in cold weather, and drips when it thaws. No frozen combs to speak of. Stock is Leghorns and Wyandottes. Mr. Van Dreser was here last week and looked the house over. He advised ceiling all over inside, and packing with straw or soft hay, and said if we did that we would have no further trouble. I know of one house in town that is ceiled where the moisture does not bother. The other day I was in a house built of stone about five feet high to the rear eaves. The roof and pitch were wood, one thickness, and full of cracks. The house was dry, and the Leghorn hens have laid well all winter, and were frosted little if any more than ours. This rather mystified me, and I am at a stand whether to ceil our house or open it up still more next winter and run the risk. Your advice will be thankfully received. I might say that our hens have laid fairly well all winter, but have not done as well as Mr. Van Dreser's or those of the man above mentioned. No roup or anything of the kind.

W. P. C.

If this were my case I would put a tight partition midway of the house before next winter; would ceil half the house and pack with hay above the ceiling, while in the other half I would take away the burlap curtains around the roosts, and keep the windows open enough—even in the coldest weather—to avoid dampness collecting on the walls. Would divide the hens if possible so that each pen in one side of the house would have its counterpart in variety, age, and condition in the other side. There would be no expense at all connected with preparing the *cold* half of the house, while the expense for the other half would not be heavy, for the boards overhead need be laid only close enough to hold the hay or straw used, and whatever material is used need not be over eighteen to twenty-four inches thick.

While personally I believe more and more in the cold house for my stock and my methods, and believe, too, that if cold houses were generally and judiciously used there would be quite a large saving in labor to the poultrymen every year, and an increase in the vigor of stock, I don't want to see people adopting the cold house idea as a panacea for everything, and above all I advise people who have for generations kept their fowls in close houses not to be in too big a hurry to go to the other extreme.

I have no doubt that some fowls used to warm houses could be changed suddenly to cold ones, and after perhaps a short period in which the change seemed to be affecting them unfavorably, would get into better condition than ever. But there would be others that would succumb under so radical a change of life. This is what is constantly happening in the case of fowls sold to go to places where climatic or other conditions are unlike those to which they have been accustomed, and the buyer blames the breeder and his stock.

If one wants to try cold houses let him keep that in mind as the chicks grow up, and accustom the chicks from the start to as much exposure as they are able to stand without injury. Then when they go into winter quarters in the cold houses the hardening process continues, and they gradually become accustomed to a low range of temperature.

Results of Crossing Varieties of Leghorns.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — In January 15th F.-P. you speak of having no record of a cross of same variety, but different colors. In a cross that I made there were two Leghorn hens—a white and brown one—running with some Buff Rocks, and the cock was R. C. Buff Leghorn. Of course the chicks from Buff Rocks were all buff. The chicks from white hen were all buff but one, a pullet that was nearly pure white. The pullets from brown hen were light brown, almost buff, but they were penciled with black all over, and a little black in tail,—a very pretty color I thought. The cockerels from brown hen were red with black tails. Every chicken, with one exception, had rose comb. Some of the buff pullets had white tails and green legs. I saved a dozen buff pullets for layers, and they laid best of any hens at that time. S. P. D.

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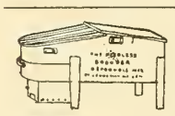
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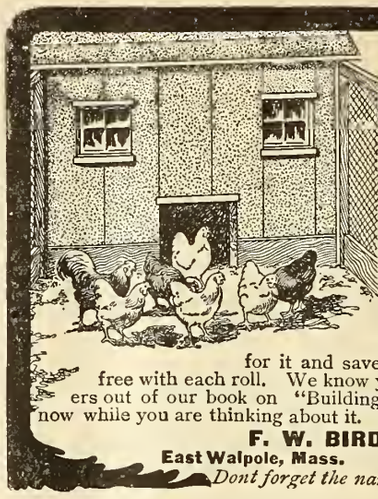
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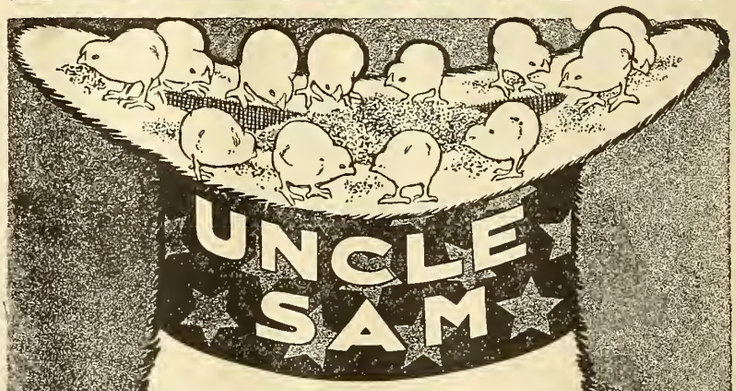

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To Exhibitors of Poultry at the Universal Exposition of 1904.

The undersigned committee of the American Poultry Association has completed arrangements with the Universal Exposition of 1904 whereby the committee is to receive, coop, feed, care for, exhibit, and return to their respective owners upon the close of the show the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, October 24 to November 5, 1904.

The committee has arranged for new standard size coops of the proper size for turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, and will provide at the Exposition grounds an ample supply to meet all requirements. The committee will also provide feed and water for all the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock on exhibition, and the necessary utensils for the same, and furnish all necessary assistants.

The committee for all the necessary accommodations other than the barns, including coops, furniture, and all services in connection with the shipment, feed, care, and exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock specified, and such as are usually provided for such exhibition, agree to accept from exhibitors in full for first class service and accommodations one dollar for single exhibits, including pet stock, two dollars for each breeding pen, and fifty cents for each pigeon.

The committee personally, and not the American Poultry Association, will assume all responsibilities to and for exhibitors in connection with the exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock at the Exposition, but assumes no responsibility for the loss of exhibits in course of shipment, or by disease, handling or accident while on exhibition.

The American Poultry Association is to receive of the fees collected from exhibitors any surplus, after payment of all expenses, including reasonable compensation to the committee, for cooping, feeding, and caring for the exhibits as specified. The compensation to the committee for the service rendered and the responsibilities assumed in connection with the foregoing shall be determined by the president and secretary of the American Poultry Association.

For further information concerning the foregoing address Henry Steinmesch, chairman, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Signed { HENRY STEINMESCH, Chairman. T. F. MCGREW, U. R. FISHEL, Committee of American Poultry Association.

The Preservation of Hen Manure.

It has been a fact of common knowledge for a long time that, as ordinarily stored, hen dung loses a large part of its nitrogen. Because of the small number of hens kept by most farmers, little attention has been given to means of preventing these losses. The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has made a careful study of the effects of chemicals upon the loss of nitrogen, and reached the following conclusions:

By itself, hen dung is a one sided nitrogenous fertilizer. As usually managed, one-half or more of its nitrogen is lost, so that as ordinarily used it does not carry so great an excess of nitrogen. Because of its excess of nitrogen it will be much more economically used in connection with manures carrying phosphoric acid and potash. As both acid phosphate and kainit prevent the loss of nitrogen, it is possible to use them in connection with sawdust or some other dry material as an absorbent so as to make a well balanced fertilizer. For example, a mixture of 30 pounds of hen manure, 10 pounds of sawdust or dry loam, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, and 8 pounds of kainit would carry about 1.25 per cent nitrogen, 4.5 per cent phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent potash, which used at the rate of 2 tons per acre, would furnish 50 pounds nitrogen, 185 phosphoric acid, and 80 pounds potash.

The details of the experiments are given in bulletin 98 of the Maine Station, which can be had free by any resident of Maine by writing to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

March, 1904.

Lunenburg, Mass., Show.

Feb. 3—4, 1904.

[Addresses of Lunenburg exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Massachusetts].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Sherman Sanderson, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 96½; 1, 2 ckl 90, 90. Stillman Stone, 2 hen 89½; 2 pul 89½. Robt. Harley, 3 hen 89½. S. J. Emerson, 3 ckl 89½; 3 pul 85. Geo. Winchester, 1 pul 89½.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Sanderson, 1 hen 93. W. T. Tyler, 2, 3 hen 92, 92; 1, 2 ckl 89, 88½; 3 pul 90. Elmer J. Fish, 1, 2 pul 90½, 90½.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—L. H. Brown, 1 ck 90½; 1, 2 hen 94½, 94½; 2, 3 ckl 90, 90; 1, 3 pul 94, 92. Dr. C. E. Woods, 2 ck 89; 3 hen 94; 1 ckl 90½; 2 pul 92½.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—L. Brown, 1, 2 ck 92½, 89; 1, 2, 3 hen 90, 89, 89; 1, 3 ckl 89½, 86; 1, 2, 3 pul 92½, 92½, 92. Carl E. Brown, 2 ckl 87.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—L. Brown, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen 91½, 88½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 91, 90, 89½; 1, 2 pul 92, 91. Robert Harley, 3 hen 84½. Carl Brown, 3 pul 90½.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Clayton E. Stone, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl. Elmer Butterfield, 2 ck; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Tyler, 1, 2 hen. Ralph Emerson, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Chas. Gilchrist, Fitchburg, 1 ckl; 2 pul. Tyler, 1, 2 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Fish, 1, 2 pul 92½, 92.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—C. Stone, 1 ckl 91½; 1 pul 91½. Winchester, 2, 3 pul 89½, 88.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Tyler, 1, 2 hen 91½; 90½. S. Sanderson, 1 ckl 91.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Tyler, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 89½; 1 pul 89½. C. Stone, 1 ckl 88.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Ralph Emerson, 1 hen 89. Tyler, 2 hen 87.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Tyler, 1, 2 pul 91, 90½.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Gilchrist, 1, 2 hen 95, 94½; 1 ckl 94; 1 pul 94. Tyler, 3 hen 95½.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—R. Emerson, 1 hen 93.

B. B. RED GAMES.—S. Emerson, 1 ckl 92.

RED P. GAMES.—S. Emerson, 1 ckl 91½.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Carl Brown, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

RED P. GAME BANTAMS.—Tyler, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

R. B. GAME BANTAMS.—Clayton E. Stone, 1, 2, 3 pul.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Henry Butterfield, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen. Leslie Harvey, 2 ck; 1 pul. Arnold Woods, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

Saginaw, Mich., Show,

Feb. 8—12, 1904.

[Addresses of Saginaw exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. E. Brown, 2 ck 88½. Jacob Elliot, 3 ck 88½. John H. Ashton, 1 hen 91½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 91½, 90, 90; 1 pul 92½. A. B. Shaner, Carrollton, 2 hen 90½. Schrader Bros., 3 hen 89½; 2, 3 pul 90½, 90.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—John Schmelzer, 1 ck 91½; 1 hen 92½. Kilin Groaman, 2 ck 91; 1 ckl 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 93½, 91½, 91½. G. C. Hinaman, 3 ck 90; 2 hen 89½; 2 ckl 91½.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Fred Lidline, 1 ck 91½; 2 hen 91½. John Schmelzer, 2 ck 88½; 1 ckl 93½; 2 pul 92½. James Brownley, 1, 3 hen 91½, 91; 2 ckl 92½; 1, 3 pul 92½, 92. Frank Hawick, 3 ckl 91½.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Chas. Snetzler, 1 ck 91½; 1, 2, 3 hen 94½, 93, 92½; 1 ckl 94½; 3 pul 93. J. F. L. Baker, 2 ckl 92; 2 pul 94. Hawick, 3 ckl 91½; 1 pen 88½.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—Groaman, 2 hen 88½; 3 ckl 88½.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Lidline, 2 ck 88½; 1 hen 91½; 2 ckl 88½. Schmelzer, 2 hen 91; 1 ckl 92½; 1, 2 pul 94½, 92. Groaman, 3 hen 91; 3 ckl 87½.

DARK BRAHMAS.—G. G. Milne, 2 ck 88; 2, 3 hen 89½, 89½; 2 ckl 90½; 1 pul 90½; 2 pen 180. Chas. Huebner, 1 ckl 91½; 2 pul 87½. Schmelzer, 3 pul 87½.

BUFF COCHINS.—Groaman, 2 ck 88; 1, 2 hen, 91½, 89½; 3 ckl 87½; 1 pul 90½.

WHITE COCHINS.—Groaman, 2, 3 hen 89½, 89½; 2, 3 ckl 89½, 88½; 2, 3 pul 88½, 87½.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Schmelzer, 1 ckl 91; 2 pul 89.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. Rentner, 1 ck 91½; 1, 2 hen 94, 92½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 92½, 92, 91½; 1, 2, 3 pul 93½, 93, 92½.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Schmelzer, 2 hen 88½; 2 ckl 89½; 1, 2, 3 pul 90½, 89½, 87.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Schmelzer, 1 ck 90½; 1 hen 91½. J. E. Spencer, Burl, 1 ck 90; 1 pul 94½. B. Rigge, 2 ckl 89½; 2, 3 pul 94, 94.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Thos. Bricker, 2 ck 89½; 2, 3 hen 95½, 95½. Schmelzer, 2, 3 hen 95½, 95½.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—John Scheiborth, 1 ck 92; 1, 2, 3 hen 91½, 91½, 89½; 1, 2 ckl 92, 91½; 1, 2, 3 pul 93, 93, 92½. C. H. Bostter, 3 ckl 91½.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Schmelzer, 3 pul 87½.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Al. C. Huebner, 2 ck 89½; 1, 2 hen 91½, 92; 3 ckl 88½; 2 pul 91. Emil Nolz, 2 ckl 89½; 1 pul 91½.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Schmelzer, 1, 2, 3 hen 92, 91½, 91½. Hawick, 2 ckl 89½; 1, 2 pul 92½, 91½.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Milne, 1 ck 92; 1, 2 hen 93½, 92½; 1, 2 pul 93, 91½.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Schmelzer, 1 ck 94; 1 hen 94½; 1 pul 93½.

LET US quote you PRICES on BREEDING STOCK.

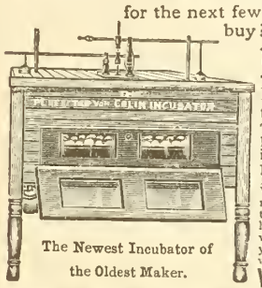
WE recently furnished the WINNERS in BUFF LEGHORNS and BLACK MINORCAS at BADEN BADEN, GERMANY, and can sell you either BREEDERS or hatching eggs from the birds these WINNERS were BRED FROM; or we can furnish you with BARRED, WHITE and BUFF ROCKS; WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE or BUFF LEGHORNS; LOTS of GOOD cockerels for sale.

ONALAKE POULTRY FARM, SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Box 20. C. A. Durling, Mgr.

The Great Question

for the next few months will be, "What Incubator shall I buy? The "right answer" is, "Buy the

Perfected Von Culin"



The Newest Incubator of the Oldest Maker.

It is the result of practical experiments and tests extending over a period of 30 years. The inventor Mr. C. Von Culin built his first machine in 1873 and has been at it ever since. The present machine is his latest and most improved pattern. **It is the most perfect and simplest machine** on the market. Kiln-dried Lumber, Extra Thick and Packed Double Walls, Full Sized Heaters, Metal Safety Lamp, Improved Thermostat, Tested Thermometers and a first-class Egg Tester. It takes only about ½ as much oil to run this machine and your hatches will run 20 per cent higher. A big saving every year. You won't quarrel with the price. Our **"Boiled Down" Catalogue** tells you what you want to know, simply and in the fewest possible words. It is a time saver. **We send it free.** Write to-day.

Wayland Incubator & Mfg. Co., Box 60, Wayland, N. Y.

CYPHERS READY-MIXED POULTRY FOODS

Accept No Substitute. *Look For Trade Mark and Seal.*

Specially Ground and Machinery Mixed in Our Own Mill Under the Direction of Experts who have made a special study of the science of poultry feeding. Because of our special machinery and the earnest study we have given the subject of special foods for special purposes, the ordinary miller cannot possibly equal them in quality or results. We invite any fair test. Guaranteed to consist entirely of sound, wholesome grains and seeds free from all waste by-products. Provably the most economical

Because They Bring Results.

Remember quality guaranteed on everything we manufacture or sell. Cyphers products **Are Right.**

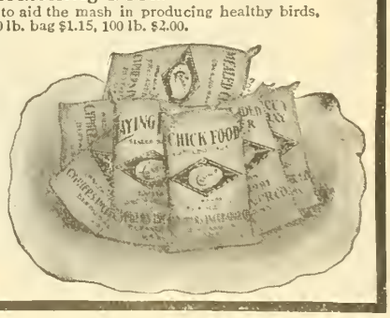
Cyphers Chick Food.
A "Complete Food" that is unequalled for the growing chick. Contains all needed bone, muscle and feather forming materials. Used by leading fanciers and on the largest practical poultry farms. Price, 50 lb. bag 1.50, $100 lb. $2.50.

Cyphers Forcing Food.
A highly concentrated food for rapid growth of broilers or roasters. Used for dry feeding and as a mash. Price, 50 lb. bag $1.15, 100 lb. $2.00.

Cyphers Laying Food.
A palatable ground meal mixture, perfectly balanced for heavy egg production. It **does** bring eggs." Price, 50 lb. bag $1.15, 100 lb. $2.00.

Cyphers Scratching Food.
A dry grain mixture properly balanced to aid the mash in producing healthy birds, fertile eggs and lots of them. Price, 50 lb. bag $1.15, 100 lb. $2.00.

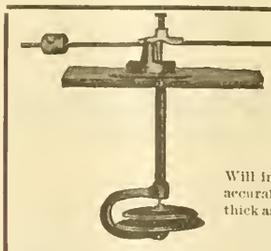
Cyphers High Protein Beef Scrap.
Contains 15% to 25% more protein than ordinary beef scrap. Absolutely free from pork and mutton. Price. 50 lb. bag $1.60, 100 lb. $2.75.



Headquarters for the "best of everything for poultrymen." If it's good we have it. Supply catalog free if you name this paper. Special food circulars.

Cyphers Incubator Co.,
Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Boston.

CAUTION! To protect our customers, Cyphers Foods are put up in sealed bags. Look for the lead seal bearing the words "Cyphers" and "Buffalo."



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Compound Regulators

Will improve the work of your machine from 25 to 50 per cent. They are the simplest, most accurate regulators made. We challenge any one to equal them. Made of best material, twice as thick as any other, hence twice as durable. Made to fit any machine, any style.

ACME SAFETY LAMPS

Are lamp perfection typified. Save trouble, worry, anxiety. The only absolutely safe lamp made, consumes 20 per cent less oil, requires less filling; special burner needs no trimming. Made of heavy cold rolled polished brass. They last for years.

Incubator Fixtures, Plans

We make anything and everything needed in these goods; also sell plans for building your own machines. They are complete, give exact instructions any one can follow, and make a successful hatcher or brooder. Price $1.00. If you send us names of six persons who own incubators, we will send you the plans for 25 cts. prepaid. Write for free catalogue—it tells all.

THE H. M. SHEER COMPANY, Box 29. QUINCY, ILL.

Read the Advertisements.

THE generality of people pass over an advertising matter in whatever form it is presented without reading it at all —considering "such stuff" of no consequence, and occupying precious space which could or should be more advantageously filled. What a mistaken idea to harbor, when justly those very "ads." are the pith and life of journalistic enterprise; they are the important wheels that carry along the vehicle, therefore those placing no intrinsic value upon such printed material—ignoring the "useless stuff" quite likely, without even a casual glance to discover the drift of matters—really miss a great deal of interesting and instructive reading that had best be perused a trifle before condemning—if only from sheer curiosity rather than purposely omitted by indifference.

Now gentle readers, all "ads." are valuable in divers ways. Poultry journal "ads." endeavor to have and hold one's particular attention to the ways and means of forwarding the poultry business, so they are frequently replete with valuable information. In looking briefly through the lists of advertisements one sees thousands of bright ideas —with ever changing ways of offering commodities necessary. Summing up the whole, each ad., however short it may be, or however lengthy, is a brief story of someone's goaheadativeness or progressiveness, each one set forth for supplying people at large with new or varied ideas, imaginings, inventions, manufacturings which, minus advertising chances, would remain totally unknown to the public.

Every active, wide awake poultryman, farmer, etc., — many entirely out of that line of work—are interested in poultry, for the all important egg is the direct outcome, and to know of or about egg newnesses is to be in touch with new advertisements. It's a great work that's going forward, not back, therefore for a complete method the "know how" people ought to devote some reading time to ads. or poultry directory in order to keep slightly posted in novelties and industries.

Yes, the thoroughbred poultry journals with "ads." are needed. A utilization of the reading is advantageous, opening up traffic in lots of ways, each one means business; it is inserted with a view of some sort, a something that will eventually bring money. Each one tells its own story, merits, etc., set forth in catchy words or forms productive of getting the readers' attention as the poultry news goes circulating about almost everywhere on the continent as silent messengers capable of reaching and penetrating into localities, seeking out people who could be discovered in no other possible manner than as from an advertisement seen and read. Nothing printed proves as faithful to a poultry advertiser and his legitimate business as a genuinely true, well worded, attractively gotten up ad., and the next step is to submit the same to a good reliable poultry journal; it will pay in the long run—signally.

I repeat, one will do well by simply going right through some pages of this kind of advertising matter each time it's convenient, reading them from A to Z; it will give one the gist of what's going on, also impart a brightening up influence; after awhile the reader will get interested and eventually become or grow to be good friends with advertisements.

F. L. RISLEY.

Here is Your Chance.

The Soberine Chemical Company, whose ad. appears in this paper, in order to introduce "French Germ Destroyer" to FARM-POULTRY readers will send, charges paid, full treatment for catarrh upon receipt of ten cents.

Indianapolis, Ind., Show.

Feb. 8—12, 1904.

[Addresses of Indianapolis exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Indiana].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. R. Coyner, Morene, 4 pul. Mrs. Anna L. Day, Fillmore, 1, 5 ck; 2, 5 hen; 5 pul; 5 ckl. Nick Bucher, Friendship, 3 ck; 2 pul. Geo. Muck, Edinburg, 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Ed. B. Murphy, Carmel, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—O. L. Black, 3 ck; 3 ckl. Ada A. Norwood, Southport, 3 hen. U. R. Fishel, Hope, 1, 2, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5 pul; 1, 3, 4, 5 pen. C. N. Goode, 5 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fred Gresh, Carmel, 4 ckl. George Hazlett, Dayton, 5 ckl. Huddleston P. Farm, Winamac, 4 pul. W. Reise Paetzel, Hope, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 3, 5 pul; 2 pen. Ben LeGore, Marshall, Ill., 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 3 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen. Henry Wolf, Frankfort, 3 ck; 3 hen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—R. E. Jones, Edinburg, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Jones, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—F. L. Waterman, Barrington, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 5 pul. S. M. Newby, Bunker Hill, 3, 5 ckl; 2, 4 pul. S. B. Lane, Spiceland, 2 ck; 4 ckl; 1, 5 hen; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. C. J. Ward, Irvington, 3 ck; 4 hen; 2 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Frank P. Johnson, Howlands, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Hans Hersch, Chicago, Ill., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—S. Berger, Yorkshire, O., 4 ck. Johnson & Potts, Greenfield, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul. Geo. D. Corlies, Atlanta, O., 1 ck; 5 ckl.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Corlies, 1 ck; 2 ckl. Nelson Rice, New Market, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—H. J. Rader, Lafayette, 2 ck; 3, 4 ckl; 4 hen; 1, 3 pul. Nelson Rice, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fred Gresh, 5 ckl. Herman Bradshaw, Lebanon, 1 ck; 3 ckl; 3, 4 hen; 3 pen. B. F. Hill, 2 ck; 4 ckl; 2, 5 pul. Wm. Tobin, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 5 hen; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Margaret Reeves, River Forest, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Wes Loser, Terre Haute, 4 ckl. A. L. Barnes, Southport, 1 ckl; 2 pul. J. B. Middleton, Franklin, 1 ck; 3, 5 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 1, 5 pul. L. M. Kirk, Newcastle, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 3, 4 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Good & Paxton, Louisville, Ky., 1 ck; 1 ckl.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—C. R. Milhous, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—O. L. Black, 1 ckl; 2, 5 pul. C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, 1, 2, 5 hen; 1, 4 pul. Middleton, 1 hen. Mrs. R. Seulour, 4 hen; 3 pul; 2 ckl.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Mrs. Seniour, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Geo. B. Nelson, Winchester, Ky., 3 ckl; 2 hen. J. G. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul. Roy Cowles, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cowles, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—All to E. E. Beck, Hammond.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

B. B. RED GAMES.—W. H. Thompson, Collinsville, Ill., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pul.

S. D. W. GAMES.—Thompson, 1 ck; 1 hen.

PIT GAMES.—Harry Deen, 1, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4 hen. Geo. W. Rowe, 1, 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 ckl.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Wesley Lanius, Greensburg, 1 ck; 1 pul.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—U. R. Fishel, 4, 5 ckl; 2 hen; 2 pen. O. K. Ritchy, Hope, 2, 5 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 3, 5 hen; 2 pul; 4 pen. Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, 1 ck; 2 ckl; 1, 4 hen; 1, 3 pul.

PEKIN DUCKS.—J. B. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Lanius, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

SINGLE MATING BARRED ROCKS.—Murphy, 1 ck 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

Sycamore, Ohio, Poultry Show.

Jan. 13—16, 1904.

[Addresses of Sycamore exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. J. Keller, Chatfield, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 92¾; 3 pen 184 1-16. M. T. Ayers, 1, 2, 3 ckl 95, 93¾, 90¾; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 93¾, 92¼, 92¾, 92¼; 1 pen 185 7-16. J. D. McEwen, 1, 2, 3 ckl 92¼, 90¼, 88¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 93¼, 93¾, 91¼, 91¼; 1 pen 185 1-16.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. M. Yambert, Risingsun, 1 ck; 1 ckl 91½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92¼, 92¼, 92¼, 92; 1 pen 184 3-16.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Chas. J. Giebart, Tiffin, 1 ck; 1 hen 94. D. C. Bursom, Fostoria, 1, 2, 3 ckl 94, 93¾, 92¾.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—F. T. Platt, Toledo, 1 ck 91½; 1, 2 hen 95¾, 94¾; 1, 2 pul 92¼, 91½; 1 pen 184¾. Kinsley Bros., Prairie Depot, 1 ck; 1 ckl 90½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94¼, 94¼, 95¼, 92; 2 pen 184¾.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—E. R. Williams, 1 ck 89; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 92¼, 92, 91, 90½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 92, 89¼, 89¼; 1 pen 183 1-16.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—J. E. Kitchen, 1 ck 92; 1 hen 88¾; 1, 2, 3 pul 94¼, 92, 92.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Roy Kitchen, 1 hen 92½; 1 ckl 92½; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 92¼, 92; 1 pen 185 3-16.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—A. F. Basey, Prairie Depot, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen 95, 94.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—J. E. Gault, 1 ck 93½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 95¼, 94¾, 93¾, 93¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 94¾, 94¾, 94¼, 92¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 95¼, 94¼, 94¼, 93¾; 1, 2, 3 pen 187½ 185 1-16, 184¼.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—W. J. Gerlock, McCutchenville, 1 ck; 1 ckl 92½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92¼, 92, 91¼, 91¼; 1 pen 184.

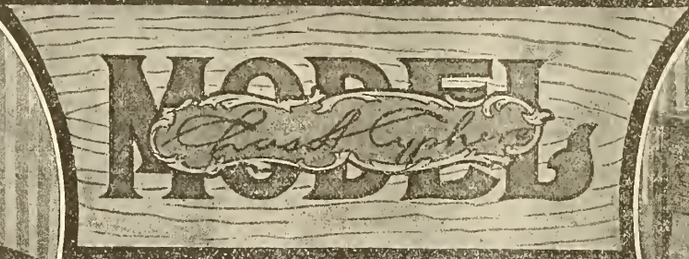
ANCONAS.—Chas. Mann, Fostoria, 1 ck; 1 ckl 92½; 1 pul 94.

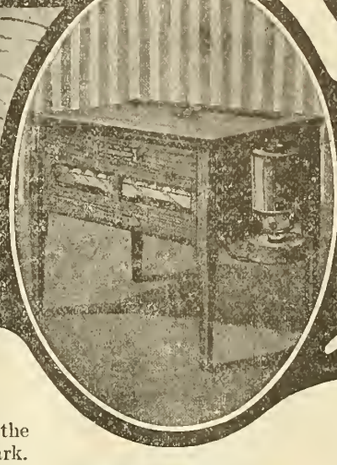
BLACK LANGSHANS.—Mann, 1 ck; 1 hen 93¾; 1, 2 ckl 95, 94¼. Wm. Baum, Fostoria, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl 94¾, 92½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94¼, 94¼, 93¾, 93¾; 2 pen 188¼. A. A. Snyder, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 ckl 95, 93, 92¾; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94¼, 94¼, 94, 94; 1 pen 189 3-16.

MINORCAS.—Snyder, 1 ckl 93; 1 pul 94¾.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Snyder, 1, 2 ckl 92, 91½; 1, 2, 3 pul 94¾, 93¼, 92.

Chas. A. Cyphers





The Model Incubator

The above is the only Trade Mark that legally embodies the name "Cyphers." I am the sole owner of this Trade Mark. Incubators and Brooders bearing it are manufactured under my personal supervision, are my latest design and are the result of ripe experience in the construction and manufacture of this class of goods. It stands for the best there is in artificial incubation.

The Model Incubator

(not the Cyphers by name) contains all my latest improvements, and is warranted to outhatch my older invention, which machine still bears my name and is manufactured by another house. Do not get the two machines confused. The Model Colony Brooder is an entirely new invention. It has many points of superiority over other brooders. It is double walled, has diffusive ventilation under the hover, is light and cheerful, and can be used as a colony house after the brooding season is over. It was received with more than usual interest at the New York Show, where it excited most favorable comment. The Double Indoor Brooder is designed to replace the Sectional. It is lower in price, has two compartments in each end—a hover and a warm nursery—is light and cheerful, is easily cleaned, and one lamp heats it. If you are interested in an indoor brooder look this one over. My catalogue is free. A simple request brings it. Do not forget the *street* address.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 39-47 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Warm Poultry Houses—Many Good Methods—Forcing—Shade.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have beeen thinkiug as I have wallowed around from one hen house to another with an old snow shovel in active operation, how many smiling faces there would be when spring ouce more put in an appearance. This has been the worst winter I have ever experieuced. It is bad enough to shovel your way arouud to the hens; but when you have to turn around and dig your path back, times are a little too "strenuous."

I have been wondering if the "cold poultry house" advocates would ln't be about as scarce as game birds this spring; and if they still held the idea that the only differenec iu the egg production in the warm and cold houses consisted in the amount of food consumed alone.

The fowl in my houses are the same breed and same stock, and get all the feed they will eat. My houses are well made, and at the same time there is a difference in warmth iu them. I get the best results from my warmest house in winter, and the poorest from the coldest. And so far as I can learn, this is the experience of most poultrymen.

As I have read from time to time in the poultry papers the various ideas in regard to the care and feeding of poultry, I have beeu impressed with the fact that if the different writers tell the truth about the results they obtain—(and I do not care to express a doubt about them)—the business is uowhere near as complex as some of our scientific poultrymen would have us believe. We find some feeding twice a day, some three times; some mash iu the morning, others at night. There are those who want nothiug to do with mash, but feed dry grain three times a day; and last, and to me the worst, the man who keeps food before his fowl continually. All report first class results.

There is one idea that occasionally makes its appearance in F.-P. iu regard to the care of our breeding hens in the wiuter. We are told not to force them, as heavy winter laying saps the strength of the fowl. Force them? with what? Wheat, oats, corn, barley, and beef scraps, or the "hot shot" compounds commonly called conditiou powders.

I feed my fowl all alike,—all the good grain, vegetables, and beef scraps they will eat. Result,—good egg yield and as rugged and thrifty chickens and fowl as you can find. What is the matter with fowl that can only stand it to lay a few eggs in the spring for sittings? They are probably weak through injudicious breeding and care, or show birds that have been bred for feathers alone, and only have strength enough to carry their feathers. I want to enlarge my poultry plant this spring, and shall be obliged to use laud with no natural shade. Perhaps friend Robinson can help us by telling us what he finds others using for shade where there are no trees. Yours truly,

F. ELMER KEITH.

E. Bridgewater, Mass.

Though away from home about half the time during the months of January and February, I was at home and looking after the fowls once a day enough to have more than once occasion to meditate ou the weather conditions as affecting poultry keeping. But it wasn't the results in cold houses that I thought most about. What was brought home to me most forcibly, was the disadvantage of having detached small houses wheu snows of four or five inches to a foot depth were of frequent occurrence, when, for several days after a snow storm the wind blew, filling paths faster than one could shovel them out, while the mercury generally kept as close as possible to its own low record mark. The old place was especially adapted to convenient arrangement of the poultry houses, a short circuit from the dwelling being all that was necessary to make the rounds of the houses, while the yards extended away to the other side of these. Hence, though sometimes there was a good deal of snow, it never serlously interfered with getting around to the poultry houses.

But this winter, on the new place with only one house in its permanent location, and the others placed temporarily in the best available spots, arraugements would not have been very conveuient under the most favorable conditions; and with the worst winter for nearly half a century all the disadvantages of the temporary arrangement have been very apparent. I have, however, had enough experience with continuous houses not to be ready to go from one extreme to the other. The remedy in my case is not to abandon the detached house plan. It is to simply take special care when arranging the houses in their permanent locations to have them so placed that the circuit required in going the rounds will be as short as possible. Even without the experience of this winter I should have been careful about this, for I have always been of the lazy disposition that seeks the easiest way of doing work; but this will make me give extra attention to the matter, and if possible I shall so arrange the houses that in such weather as this we can make the paths with a horse and snow plough. I can't tell yet until I go over the ground iu the spriug whether that can be done to advantage, but I think it can be arranged. I have ofteu thought that even on small plants poultrymen who keep a horse could make it help them much more than they do.

The laying in cold houses is another matter. As I have been situated for the past few years, my hens have not had the regular attention necessary to get the best results possible under the conditions in which they are kept; and in early and midwinter their *care* has consisted simply in somebody giving them feed two or three times a day, and making sure that the supply was ample. So as I have more than once stated, it has been impossible for me to make fair tests of some points connected with the special features I have put into my houses or my methods. At the same time, in spite of irregularities, we have had some exceptional results which indicate something of what may be expected with more careful tests and records. Thus, last winter we had a pen of Dorkings laying heavily through cold weather and many extreme changes in a very cold, open house, and also had a pen of late June hatched Brahmas begin laying at an average age of a little over seven months, with more than fifty per cent of the pullets exceeding standard weights for hens before they were eight months old.

This winter nine Dorking hens and pullets in a very cold little house built Thanksgiving day, on frozen ground, have given us right through January and February three and four eggs a day, never more than four, and very rarely less than three. There are a good many flocks—a lot of them—housed in warm houses, and carefully fed, all possible wants attended to daily, which have done no better. These Dorkings have given approximately a thirty-five per cent egg yield, in a house from which I have several times *shoveled* out a good bit of snow after returning from an absence from home, and in which, in blowing snow storms, the snow has driven in through cracks, and given some of the hens a pretty good coating of it to shake off in the morning. They are given water twice a day, and drink it if they want to before it freezes. They frequently eat snow and ice in preference to water, and occasionally they make an excursion out over the ice and snow, sometimes going a hundred yards or more from the house.

I don't say that these extreme conditions are the best for egg production. What I do claim, and what I think thorough tests will demonstrate, is that from thoroughly hardy fowls you can get almost, if not quite as good an egg yield in winter in a *cold* house as in a warm one, and that the fowls in the cold house will come through the winter in better condition, make better breeders, and generally better summer layers. I might repeat what I have said before, that I do not regard

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With only fourteen entries we won the Silver Cup for best exhibit of Rhode Island Reds of either variety, having as a competitor the best breeder of Single Combs in New England, he having made nineteen entries. Our principal competitor in the Rose Comb classes made sixteen entries, and there were in all seven exhibitors in the Single Comb classes, and seven in the Rose Comb, showing that the cup was not won by a "fluke." We won 2, 3 cock; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1, 4, 5 cockerel; 3 pullet; 1, 2, 3 pen; every bird winning a place excepting two four months old pullets. Every class was well filled. Stock, including some of these winners for sale. No eggs under any circumstances.

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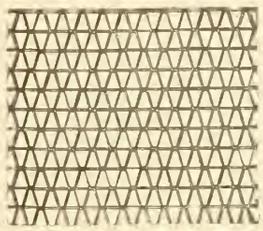

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HORSES AND CATTLE Scores, fevered swellings, thrush, poll evil, itch, sore tendons, scratches, greasy heel, proud flesh, thrush and quitter.

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such shed like houses as I have been using as the best kind of cold houses for wintering poultry. I think it will be found that the most satisfactory cold house is one that is *tight* on three sides (mine are not tight anywhere) but not on the south side, and that always admits an abundance of air. The great fault in *warm* houses, kept warm as most of them are by the heat from the fowls, is that the air in them is impure. If Mr. Keith keeps his houses warm that way, I have no hesitancy in saying that I can easily find much more rugged and thrifty fowls and chicks than he or anyone else can produce from fowls kept warm generation after generation in tight houses.

However, we need not give much more time to discussing the question this season. What we want now is *facts*, and observations on results in different kinds of houses.

The Ontario station is going to give us a report on such work for next winter. A good many individual breeders are interested. Why not have some co-operative experiments next winter?

What is forcing? Feeding for winter eggs as Mr. Keith feeds is forcing, especially when coupled with the use of warm houses. Breeders who don't want their hens to lay until toward spring are likely to keep them in cold houses, to omit mashes and meat or beef scrap, and to feed the fowls not all they will eat, but just enough to keep them in good condition. Poultrymen who want to use their hens both as producers of market eggs, and as breeders can get a better appreciation of how they stand on the forcing question if they will compare their practice with that of the duck and goose growers who feed light rations until about the season they want the birds to begin laying. Then the duck men increase the quantity of food fed, and also make the ration richer by increasing the quantity of corn meal, and especially by adding beef scrap, while the goose growers begin to supply the geese with grain more freely.

For shade, plant trees or vines, fruit trees and grape vines preferred — but for a quick shade use some of the gourd or ornamental vines or hop vines. Give the fowls shade by such means if possible, but if trees and vines fail to grow fast enough use a few rough boards to make shelters in the yard.

For an Eastern Langshan Club.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — Your correspondent, "The Black Hens' Friend," in February 15th issue, wants to know why the Black Langshans are not popular. Having bred Langshans, both black and white, from their very "infancy" in America, and still consider them the "very best fowl on earth," perhaps I may be able to give "the black hens' friend" some points of interest to him and others regarding Langshans. Of course it does seem strange to us breeders who are so well acquainted with all the good qualities of the Langshan that *every one* does not breed them; but the fact is, Langshans are not being boomed, written up, illustrated, exhibited, or talked about half as much as they deserve, and here are some of the reasons for some of these things.

They are not exhibited at the shows, for as a rule, any man who sets himself up as a poultry judge, is good enough to judge the Langshans. The only qualification necessary is that he be a member of the American Poultry Association. It matters not if he has never owned, or hardly ever saw a Langshan.

The American Langshan club was organized to help the breed and the breeder, and for several years it proved a great help to both; but some years ago it took up with the late Horace Greeley's advice, and went west; and as we eastern breeders hear very little of it nowadays, we are led to believe it has "gone and lost itself." At the late Chicago show, where the club was advertised to meet, there were only six Black Langshans that won prizes, and no white ones. This seems strange to the writer, who once scored over one hundred and fifty Black Langshans at an eastern show where the club met.

The eastern breeders need an eastern Langshan club for eastern breeders, and let the western breeders have all the benefits they can get out of the old club.

The Langshan is well worthy all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. As a table fowl they are, to my taste, equaled by none; and as year round layers of large rich dark shelled eggs, they simply stand at the head.

A pen of nineteen White Langshan hens and pullets laid during the month of January 310 eggs, two out of the nineteen not laying an egg. Here is the record of the seventeen hens, as shown by trap nest records:—23, 23, 5, 11, 24, 21, 14, 16, 25, 8, 21, 9, 25, 22, 18, 23, 27. Two other pullets from another pen laid during the same month thirty eggs each.

My White Langshans have outlaid our White Wyandottes under exactly the same conditions, except that Wyandottes require more feed per hen than do the Langshans. It seems to me that the remedy for the lack of interest in this breed is a *live* eastern club and a demand that all show managers furnish competent judges for the breed, and the club should offer suitable prizes on the breed, issue an annual catalogue, etc.

Bellows Falls, Vt. A. A. HALLADAY.

GEORGE L. HARDING.

Geo. L. Harding's poultry food business has outgrown two factory buildings. Mr. Harding has secured large five story and basement factory on North Depot street, Binghamton, N. Y., where he has installed new and up to date machinery for compounding and making the famous "Uncle Sam Poultry Foods and Remedies." These goods go to nearly every country on the globe, and the demand during the last year has been greater than the supply.

Mr. Harding will now be able to fill all orders promptly. The great demand for his products has compelled him to cut out all side lines, and now he carries nothing but his own poultry foods and remedies.

Harding's Baby Chick Food combines everything that the chick needs: seeds, beef scrap, granulated bone, charcoal, grit, oyster shells and all the rest. This food was used in raising 75 per cent of the chicks exhibited at the Pan American exposition by the incubator manufacturers, and kept them healthy and strong. It is used by practical poultrymen all over the world. Mr. Harding manufactures a full line of poultry foods and remedies which poultrymen need — Harding's Egg Builder Ration, Harding's Beef Scraps, Harding's Meat Meal, Harding's All Clover Meal, Mico-Spar, Poultry Grit, Uncle Sam Egg Producer, Harding's Positive Cholera Cure, Successful Roup Cure, Antiseptic Lice Killer, Tobacco Dust, Antiseptic Lice Ointment, Perfection Egg Tester, and many other things that make profits for poultrymen.

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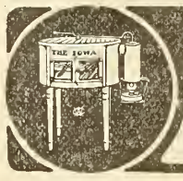

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Our interest doesn't cease when we sell you a machine. We keep in touch with our customers. We are anxious for their success. Every machine we sell is an advertisement of our company. Every one must do successful work or our reputation suffers. Our advice and help are freely given.

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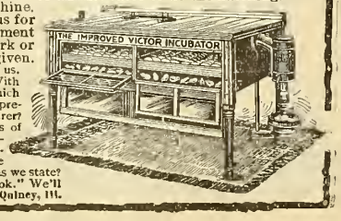

Good Winter Egg Yield Not Essential to Profitable Egg Production.

NOT MANY years ago it was the fashion for writers on poultry topics to insist that a good egg yield in winter, — especially in early winter, — was the one thing needful to success in egg farming, and that without it it was not possible to make good profits on the year's egg production.

Ability to get a good egg yield in winter was also held up as the distinguishing mark of the capable poultryman, and many a one imagined that he had learned the business in "ten lessons," because he happened to be successful in getting eggs his first winter, while not a few lost interest in their fowls because they failed to get good results in winter, and so neglected them during the rest of the year, when had they given them good care the year's work would probably have shown a good profit.

There is no doubt that skill and experience, and careful attention to the things which help most to get hens laying when eggs are scarcest will, taking one year with another, produce markedly better results in winter eggs than are usual when these factors do not contribute to the result. A man who generally gets winter eggs may not be an all round better poultryman than one who does not, but he must be credited with being a better workman in that particular line of his work.

We always like to get for publication reports of good winter laying, and when we get such reports always try to get those making them to tell how they achieved the results, for though we don't believe that there is only one right way to do such things, we have found that any plain statement of a good method is helpful to a great many people.

But we like, quite as well, to get and publish some of the other stories—particularly the stories of those who can make eggs pay even when they don't get good yields in winter — for these stories keep up the courage of many who, if they had nothing but the other side, would be too quickly discouraged. A goodly proportion of them by persisting find that late eggs may be profitable, and not a few find summer and fall eggs just as profitable as winter eggs would have been.

In a recent issue of the *Rural New Yorker*, we find a statement by Mr. O. W. Mapes, who contributes notes on poultry to each issue of that paper, which says some interesting things about this and one or two other points in which some of our readers are specially interested.

"I believe I have never taken any pains to conceal the fact that an ability to secure a big winter yield of eggs is not one of my strong points. 'Physician heal thyself,' as a term of derision, has been familiar to man for centuries, yet the fact that doctors sicken and die is no excuse why earnest men should not enter the medical profession and do their best to combat disease. There comes a time every winter when I have to consult our record of sales for the year in order to keep up my courage. Our books show that the cash sales from our poultry (mostly eggs) for the year just passed have been over $2,900. Just about half of this was required to pay for feed supplied. Most of the balance represents the pay for our labor in caring for them. This is hardly one man's work as we care for them, except for a short time in spring when we are hatching and raising young stock, when part of a second man's time is needed. The hens do not interfere with the productiveness of the farm along usual lines in the least. We are still using the anti-corn mixture for all our older shotes with satisfaction, but for the hens we are carefully feeling our way towards some system that promises to produce more winter eggs. Our pens of 50 are laying at this writing (Jan. 27) all the way from two or three up to ten or twelve eggs a day. Some pens that are four or five years old are doing but little yet, but all are laying some. We are using no green feed whatever. Critics may lift their hands in horror, but I stuffed a pen with cabbage last winter until it fairly smelled of sauerkraut, and got no more eggs than from other pens which had no green feed. When hens 'sit around huddled up in a bunch most of the time' the outlook is not favorable for eggs. Because a hen has had a full meal of 'mash' in the morning is no reason, however, why she should thus 'sit around.'

"We are certainly getting more eggs now from those hens that get more mash in the morning than they will eat in an hour than from those that clean their trough quickly. My cousin's pen of 20 hens that I was privileged to see when they were laying from 16 to 19 eggs a day in the month of January, were fed a mash in the morning, more than they would eat. Their trough was generally cleaned, however, by 11 o'clock. I have never tried the plan of keeping cut clover and meat scraps before them all the time, with grain three times a day, as spoken of above, but it recommends itself to my judgment as a promising system of feeding."

We always look up what Mr. Mapes has to say in his column, for though sometimes he says things we think border on the absurd, and draws conclusions his facts don't warrant, he seems to us to give his facts fairly, and the man who gives us facts is worth following. Others can take his facts and apply their own experience and logic. In regard to winter eggs and profit Mr. Mapes gets at the "conclusion of the whole matter." He shows that the difference between receipts and expenses for feed leaves a sum which represents very good pay for the labor in caring for the fowls. That is the point that should never be lost sight of in reckoning results from poultry. All the bookkeeping the ordinary poultryman, whether doing things in large or in small way, really needs is as much as will give him the data from which to determine what he received for his work.

Delavan, Wis., Show.

Jan. 25—30, 1904.

[Addresses of Delavan exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Wisconsin].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. — C. J. Norton, Rochester, 3, 4 ck 86½, 84; 3 hen 91. E. N. Fredenthal, Janesville, 1, 4 hen 92, 90½; 4 ckl 90½; 2 pen 180.94213. C. A. Strohm, Elkhorn, 2 hen 91½; 2 ckl 90½; 1, 2 pul 92½, 92½; 1 pen 182.44216. P. B. Hotlestod, Waterford, 1 ckl 91½. W. F. Hemmingfield, 3 ckl 90½. Jos. Halbach, Waterford, 3, 4 pul 92, 92; 3 pen 180.1980. Dr. D. Culham, Stoughton, 4 pen 179.94.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Geo. Griffith, 1 ck 91. L. W. O'Connor, East Troy, 2 ck 88; 4 pul 91. C. A. Osborne, Roscoe, Ill., 1 hen 90½. Harry Dunbar, Elkhorn, 2, 3 hen 89½, 89½; 1, 3 ckl 92, 89; 2, 3 pul 92, 91½. H. J. Barker, 2, 4 ckl 90½, 89; 1 pul 92½.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. C. Kneisler, Milwaukee, 1 ck 94; 1, 2 hen 95½, 95; 2, 4 pul 95½, 95; 1 pen 189.4375. H. W. Halbach, Waterford, 2, 3 ck 93½, 92½, 3, 4 hen 94½, 94; 1, 3, 4 ckl 94½, 93½, 93½; 3 pul 95½, 2, 4 pen 189.5125, 187. Thos. James, 4 ck 88½. Seth W. Gregory, 2 ckl 94½. J. H. McVicar, Janesville, 1 pul 95½; 3 pen 189.5125.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—H. E. Rosenow, Oconomowoc, 1 ck 91½; 3 hen 90½; 2 ckl 91½. H. J. Rotier, Milwaukee, 2 ck 90½. Dunbar, 1, 2 hen 92, 91. Disch & Bierman, Milwaukee, 1 ckl 92; 3 pul 92½. Gregor Fischer, Elkhorn, 3, 4 ckl 91½, 91; 1, 2 pul 93, 92½. A. Gullickson, 4 pul 92.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—A. J. Everson, Whitewater, 1, 2 hen 92, 91; 4 pul 92½; 1 pen 184.625. W. W. Briggs, 2 hen 91½; 2 ckl 93; 2 pen 184.625. J. E. Donavan, 4 hen 90½; 1 ckl 94; 3 pul 93. A. H. Reader, 3 ckl 92½. Griffith, 4 ckl 92. Mrs. E. J. Thomas, Elkorn, 1 pul 93; 3 pen 182.75. F. M. Bauder, New Milford, Ill., 2 pul 93.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—F. Newell, Whitewater, 1, 2 hen 93½ 93; 1, 2 ckl 92, 91; 1 pul 93. Rotier, 2 pul 90½.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—W. B. Reider, Whitewater, 1 ck 94½; 2, 3 hen 94, 93; 3 ckl 92½; 2 pen 187.5. F. A. Sabine, Milwaukee, 2 ck 93½; 1 hen 93½, 3 pul 95½. Mabel Sherman, 3, 4 ck 90 89½. Osborn, 4 hen 92. C. W. Irish, 1, 4 ckl 93½, 92. Harry F. Meredith, Union Grove, 2 ckl 93½; 1 pul 96; 1 pen 188.4375. J. A. Gorgen, Milwaukee 2 pul 95½.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Newell, 1, 3 hen 94, 92½; 1, 2 ck 94, 93½; 1, 2 ckl 94, 93½; 1, 3 pul 93½, 93½; 1 pen 187.375. Mrs. W. H. Coombs, 2 hen 93½; 3 ckl 90; 2, 4 pul 93½, 92½.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Disch & Bierman, 2 ckl 89.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.— Pasbrig & Stewart, Milwaukee, 1 ck 91½; 3 hen 91; 1 pul 94. Edgewood Farms, Pewaukee, 2 ck 91½. Bauder, 1, 2 hen 91½, 91½; 2 pul 90½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 92, 91, 88. Frank Gregg, 3 pul 87½.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.— Gullickson, 1 ckl 93; 1, 2 pul 92½, 91½.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.— E. C. Austin, Elkhorn, 1 ck 91½; 1, 2, 3 pul 92½, 92½, 92½.

PEA COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.— Pradmans Bros., 2 ckl 89; 2 pul 89.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.— Edgewood Farms, 1, 2, 3 ck 93½, 92½, 92; 1, 4 hen 95, 94½; 1 ckl 93½; 2 pen 188.625. Wm. T. Slattery, Elkhorn, 3 ck 92. R. Simpson, Milwaukee, 2 hen 94½; 2 ckl 93½; 1, 3 pul 93½, 94½; 1 pen 188.1875. Wm. A. Daniels, Milwaukee, 3 hen 94½; 3 ckl

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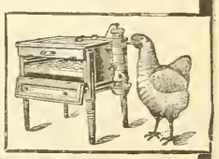

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4th. Follow the example of successful poultry raisers, who by the use of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER in the mash food, as directed, are doing all of the above, and increasing their profits yearly. It is a powerful food digestive. Therefore, no matter what foods you use in the mash, mix with it daily SHERIDAN'S POWDER; it assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form new plumage; to make pullets mature early; to make hens lay when you want eggs.

34; 3 pen 187.20. F. E. Brigham, 4 ckl 93. J. L. Hodson, Lima Center, 2, 4 pul 95, 94. J. B. Wallace, Mukwonago, 4 pen 187.1875.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—H. W. Graves, Palmyra, 1 ck 91½; 2, 3 ckl 89, 87½; 1, 2, 3 pul 92½, 91½, 91; 1 pen 182.75. John Ives, Darien, 1 hen 91; 4 pul 90½. R. D. Warner, Whitewater, 1 ckl 90.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 ckl 91. Dr. J. T. Hernsheim, Kenosha, 2, 3 ckl 90½, 88½; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 91½, 90, 89½, 88½; 1 pen 180.25.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Walter Hopkins, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck 90½, 89½, 89½, 88; 1, 3 hen 91, 90½; 4 pul 92; 2 pen 180.875. John Nathen, Burlington, 2, 4 hen 90½, 88½; 4 ckl 90½; 1, 3 pul 93, 92. F. E. Burrows, 1, 2, 3 ckl 92½, 91½, 91; 2 pul 92; 1 pen 183.56.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Rosenow, 2 ckl 89½; 1 pul 91.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—J. H. Pagel, Milwaukee, 3 ck 87; 1, 2, 3 hen 93½, 92, 91; 1 ckl 92½; 1, 2, 3 pul 93, 92, 92. M. J. O'Connor, 4 ck 84½; 4 hen 90½; 2 ckl 90½; 4 pul 90.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—E. H. Gormley, 1 ck 94½; 4 pul 94½. A. B. Kaye, Lake Geneva, 2 ck 92; 1 hen 95½; 1 ckl 93½; 1 pul 95½; 1 pen 188.5135. O'Connor, 3 ck 90½; 4 hen 94½. Laverne Barrett, Walworth, 2, 3 hen 95½, 95; 2, 3 ckl 93, 92. A. Dedrickson, Whitewater, 4 ckl 91. Wm. Mohns, Union Grove, 2, 3 pul 95, 94½; 2 pen 185.1875.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Culham, 2 hen 88½; 2 ckl 92; 1, 3 pul 93, 90½; 1 pen 185. P. B. Crandall, Walworth, 1, 3 ckl 94, 91; 2, 4 pul 92, 90½.

BLACK JAVAS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 ck 92½; 1 hen 93½; 1 ckl 91½.

BUFF COCHINS.—Bauder, 2 ck 89; 1 ckl 92; 1, 2, 3 hen 91½, 90½, 88; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 93½, 93, 91½, 90½; 1 pen 184.4375.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—D. B. Harrington, 1, 2, 4 ckl 91, 88, 84; 1, 2, 3 pul 91, 89½, 89½.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 hen 93; 1, 2 ckl 93½, 93; 1 pul 95.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—J. C. Jenson, Kenosha, 2, 4 ck 89½, 87½; 1, 2, 3 hen 93, 92, 91; 1, 3, 4 ckl 90, 89, 89; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92, 92, 92, 90; 1 pen 182.375. F. C. Hannahs, Kenosha, 2 ckl 90.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—A. H. Reader, 3 ck 87½; 1 hen 94.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—E. W. Colton, Elgin, Ill., 1 ck 94; 2 ckl 93½. Wm. McVicar, Janesville, 1 hen 94; 1, 3 ckl 93½, 93; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94½, 94, 93½, 93½; 1 pen 187.4375. Chas. Beardsley, Darien, 2 hen 94; 4 ckl 93.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Griffith, 2 ck 89; 2, 3 hen 93½, 91½. Donovan, 1, 2 hen 94½, 92; 1 pul 93. J. B. Wallace, 1 ckl 91½; 2 pul 92½.

PEARL GUINEAS.—J. Bradley, Honey Creek, 1 ck; 1 hen.

PIT GAMES.—Keefe & Crane, 1, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Gargen, 2 ck; 2 ckl. J. B. Wallace, 3 ck; 4 ckl. A. Tanck, Kenosha, 3 ckl. Hemmens Bros., Janesville, 2 pul.

B. B. RED GAMES.—Harry Rideout, 1 ckl 92½; 1, 2 pul 93, 92.

S. C. WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.—Warner, 1 ckl 91½; 1 pul 94.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1 ck 93; 1, 2 hen 95, 94.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 ck 92; 1 pul 93. Fenn & Co., 2 ck 89½; 1, 2 hen 95, 91½.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Boots & Stier, Sussex, 1 ck 91½; 2, 4 hen 91½, 90½; 4 ckl 90½; 3 pul 92½; 2 pen 183. Fenn & Co., 2, 3 ck 91, 91; 3 hen 90½; 1, 3 ckl 92½, 91; 1, 2 pul 94, 93½; 1 pen 184. Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 hen 92½; 4 pul 92. John McSorley, 2 ckl 92.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1 ckl 92½; 1 pul 90½.

BIRCHEN BANTAMS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 hen 93; 2 ckl 92. Boots & Stier, 1 ckl 92½; 1 pul 94½.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.—Boots & Stier, 1 ck 94½; 1 hen 94. Pasbrig & Stewart, 2 hen 93½; 2 pul 94. Fenn & Co., 2 ck 93½; 3 hen 93½; 2 ckl 93; 1, 4 pul 94½, 93½.

BROWN RED BANTAMS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1, 2 hen 95, 94½. Boots & Stier, 3 hen 94½; 1 ckl 93½.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Boots & Stier, 1 ck 94; 2, 3 hen 93½, 93½; 1, 3 ckl 94, 93½; 2, 3 pul 93½, 93½; 1 pen 187½. Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 hen 94; 1 pul 94. Fenn & Co., 2 ckl 94.

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1 ck 93½; 2, 3 hen 92½, 91½; 1, 2 pul 94½, 93½; 1 pen 186. Boots & Stier, 2 ck 93; 1 hen 94½.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1 ck 93; 1, 2 hen 94, 93½; 2, 4 pul 93½, 92½. John C. Schultz, Milwaukee, 2 ck 92; 1 ckl 92; 1, 3 pul 94½, 92½; 1 pen 184.625. Rotier, 3, 4 hen 93, 92½.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Pasbrig & Stewart, 1 ck 95; 3 hen 94; 1, 2 pul 94½, 92½; 1 pen 184.625. Fenn & Co., 2 ck 93½; 1, 2, 4 hen 95½, 94½, 94; 1 ckl 92½; 3 pul 92; 2 pen 187.9425.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1 ck 95½; 1, 3 hen 95½, 90½; 3, 4 pul 93½, 93½. Pasbrig & Stewart, 2 hen 92½; 1, 2 ckl 95½, 95½; 1 pul 95. Tanck, 3 ckl 94½; 2 pul 94.

GOLDEN DUCKWING BANTAMS.—Boots & Stier, 1 hen 94. Fenn & Co., 1 ckl 93½; 1 pul 93½.

BLACK TAILED JAP. BANTAMS.—Fenn & Co., 1, 2 ck 93, 93; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 94½, 94, 94, 94; 1, 2 ckl 94½, 94; 1, 2, 3 pul 94½, 94½, 93½.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Chas. Osborn, 1, 2 ck 96½, 95½; 1, 2 hen 95, 89.

ROUEN DUCKS.—W. W. Briggs, 1 ck 95; 1, 2 hen 96, 96.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Geo. Barnes, 1 hen; 1 pul.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Dunbar, 1 ck 97½; 1 hen 95½; 2 ckl 89½; 1, 2 pul 93, 91. Briggs, 3 ck 85.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Chas. Beardsley, 1, 2 ckl 96, 95½.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jan. 26—29, 1904.

[Addresses of Salt Lake City exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Utah].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—S. O. Day, 1 ck; 3 hen. Adam Earl, 2 ck; 1 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 2, 4 pen. T. P. Siddon, 3 ck. J. W. Bird & Son, 4 ck. E. C. Adams, 2, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pen. G. A. Speirs, 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen 182 9-16. H. H. Pinnock, 4 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Bird & Son, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—S. C. Duncan, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—R. R. Sharkey, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen. Geo. B. Freeze, 2 ck; 2 pen. Jesse Taylor, 3 ck. H. Y. Maxson, 4 ck. Thos. Nelson, 2 hen. A. Betts, 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—J. W. Haslam, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul. H. D. Goodyear, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—W. H. Emins, 2 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 3 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 1, 2, 4 pen. C. G. Rundstedt, 3 ck. C. J. Trump, 2 hen; 2 pul; 3 pen. J. M. Adams, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—W. C. Orem, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. Trump, 4 pul.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Haslam, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Samuel Moore, 2, 3 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 2, 3 pen.

R. C. W. LEGHORNS.—Maxson, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Bird & Son, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3, 4 pen.

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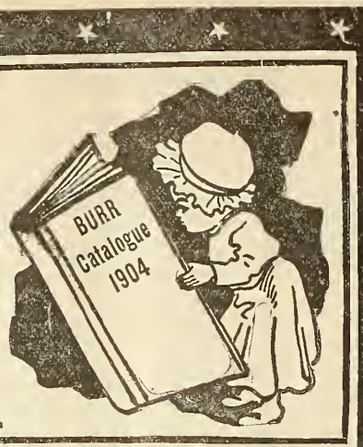

R. C. B. LEGHORNS.—Fanning Bros., 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.—Ray Moreton, 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Trump, 2 ck. S. O. Day, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 2, 3 pen. D. S. Murdock, 4 pul; 4 pen.

S. C. B. MINORCAS.—A. H. Vogeler, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Betts, 3 hen; 2 ckl, 2 pul.

R. C. B. MINORCAS.—C. A. Harvey, 1 ckl.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Vogeler, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

PIT GAMES.—J. D. Brown, 1 ck; 2 hen. A. V. McCormick, 2 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul. Chamberlain & Hardin, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul. F. E. Coffall, 4 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—P. E. Connor, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Connor, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—T. J. Siddon, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 pul. J. D. Decker, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAMS.—E. C. Chamberlain, 1 ck; 2, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. W. Jenkins, 2 ck; 1 hen. F. D. Sopher, 3 ck; 3 hen.

B. B. RED BANTAMS.—E. C. Chamberlain, 1 ckl.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Miss Shelmerdine, 1, 2 ck 93½, 86½; 1, 2 hen 88, 75.

Charlotte, N. C., Show.

Jan. 12—15, 1904.

[Addresses of Charlotte exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in North Carolina].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—B. S. Davis, 1 ck 91½; 1, 3 hen 92½, 92; 1 ckl 91½; 2, 3 pen. Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Ga., 2 ck 90½; 2 hen 92½. W. B. Alexander, 3, 4 ck 90½, 88½; 4 hen 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 93½, 93½, 93, 93; 1, 4 pen. Parker & Miller, Rock Hill, S. C., 2, 4 ckl 91½, 91; 3 pen. W. N. Ward, 3 ckl 91.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. D. Harrill & Co., Ellinboro, 4 ck 81½; 2 ckl 88½; 2, 4 pul 89, 88½; 2 pen. R. L. Thornburg, Bessimer City, 3 ckl 88½; 1, 3 pul 90, 88½. O. R. Cofield, Ellinboro, 4 ckl 86½.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. L. Ormand, Bessimer City, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 92, 91½, 91½, 91; 1 ckl 92; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Ormand, 3 ck 85. Harrill & Co., 4 ck 82½; 1, 2 hen 92½, 89½; 1 ckl 93; 1, 2 pul 92½, 92; 1 pen 181½. Wardin Bros., 5 ck 91½.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—J. A. Dorritee, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 92, 90, 89½, 89; 3 ckl 88½; 2 pen. Parker & Miller, 2 ckl 89½.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Dr. T. M. Scharlook, Charleston, S. C., 1 hen 92; 1 ckl 90; 1, 2 pul 92½, 90.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—J. P. Green, 1 ck 92½; 3 hen 91. Harrill & Co., 2 ck 89; 2, 4 hen 91½, 90½. L. G. Cruse, 3 ck 89; 3 pul 93. Parker & Miller, 1 hen 92; 4 ckl 90½. Wardin Bros., 1 ckl 92½. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, 1, 2, 4 pul 93½, 93½, 92½; 1 pen. Ormand, 3 ckl 90½.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Scharlook, 1 ck 93½; 1 hen 94; 3 pul. Dorritee, 2 ck 93; 2, 3, 4 hen 93½, 93, 93, 1 pen. Wardin Bros., 3 ck 89; 4 pul. Parker & Miller, 1, 4 ckl 94½, 93. S. Randelman P. Yards, Randleman, 2 ckl 95½; 2 pul. T. W. Austin, Wadesboro, 1 pul. S. F. King, 2 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Parker & Miller, 1 ck 92.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Ormand, 2 hen 89. B. D. Springs, 3 hen 86; 2, 3, 4 ckl 89½, 87½, 86; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92½, 89½, 89, 86.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—A. Alexander, 1 ck 93; 1, 3, 4 hen 94½, 93½, 93; 1 ckl 90; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 94, 93, 93, 92½; 1 pen. Ormand, 2 hen 93½; 3 ckl 86½.

SILVER L. WYANDOTTES.—C. H. Fries, Salisbury, 2 ck 89½; 1 pul 93½. Parker & Miller, 1, 2 hen 91, 90½; 2 pul 91½. T. W. Austin, Wadesboro, 3 ckl 86; 3, 4 pul 88½, 87½.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Harrill & Co., 1 ck 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 91½, 91½, 89, 88½.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Wm. Bush, 1 ck 90½; 3 hen 92½. Parker & Miller 2 ck 88; 1, 2, 4 hen 94, 93, 92; 3 ckl 87½; 1 pul 90; 1 pen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., 3 ck 86; 2, 3, 4 hen 89, 87½, 87½; 3, 4 ckl 87½, 85; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92, 90½, 88½, 88½.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Parker & Miller, 2 ck 88½; 1, 2 hen 92, 91½; 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul 91½, 91½, 90½; 1 pen. Ormand, 2 ckl 89½; 4 pul 87.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Harrill & Co., 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

RED CAPS.—Wm. Bush, 2, 3 hen 89, 87; 3 pul 87½.

GOLDEN POLISH.—All to Harrill & Co.

PIT GAMES.—R. L. Thornburg, Bessimer City, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Chas. Strupe, 2 ck. H. Johnston, 3 ck; 1 ckl. W. R. Wishart, 4 ck; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. W. T. King, 3, 4 hen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—W. H. Wearn, 1, 2 ck; 91, 88; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 91½, 91, 90½, 90½; 1, 2 pen. M. R. Puckett, 3 ck; 2 ckl 92½; 1, 3 pul 90½, 90. Scharlook, 1 ckl 93. Springs, 3 ckl 86½; 2, 4 pul 90½, 89½.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—B. S. Davis, 2 ck 88½; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 94, 92½, 92½, 91; 1, 2, 3 ckl 86½; 1, 2 pul 90½, 89½; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Lee W. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 1 hen 94; 1 ckl.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—B. D. Davis, 2 ck; 4 hen 93; 1, 3, 4 ckl 91½, 90, 90; 2, 4 pul 93½, 91; 2 pen. H. Johnston, 1, 2, 3 hen 94 93½, 90½; 2 ckl 91; 1, 3 pul 94, 91½; 1 pen.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Scharlook, 1, 2, 3 ck 86½; 2, 3 hen 89, 85; 1, 2 pul 91½, 91½.

BLACK TAIL JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Davis, 1 ck; 1 hen 90½.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—W. B. Alexander, 1 ck 92½; 1 hen 92½; 1 ckl 91; 1, 2 pul 94, 92½.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Springs, 1, 3, 4 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen. Wardin Bros., 2 ck; 2 hen.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Springs, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen.

TURKEYS.—Dilworth P. Yards.

Chicago Heights, Ill., Show.

Feb. 1—5, 1904.

[Addresses of Chicago Heights exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—M. B. Elliott, Matteson, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. C. A. Klemme, Crete, 2 ck, 3 hen; 2 pen. J. T. Johnson, 3 ck. Chas. Neath & Son, 2 ckl. John Schiewe, Crete, 1, 2 pul; 3 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Klemme, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen. Fred Wilkening, Crete, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—D. Van Reenen, Chicago, 1 ck; 3 pen. Geo. Ahrens, Crete, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Chas. Neath & Son, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES.—Wilkening, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Jos. Cunningham & Son, Blue Island, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Elliott, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Klemme, 3 ck; 3 hen. Milton McCoy, 1, 2 ckl.

BUFF COCHINS.—Elliott, 1, 2 ck; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Klemme, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—R. A. Hewes, Crete, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Mrs. Emma Swenson, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Wm. Seyforth, Blue Island, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Mrs. Margaret Reeves, River Forest, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Chas. Esslinger, Crown Point, Ind., 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Geo. Neath, Dolton's Station, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—Swenson, 1, 2 hen.

W. C. B. POLISH.—Swenson, 1 hen.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Van Reenen, 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Van Reenen, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Van Reenen, 3 ckl; 1 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Klemme, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Geo. Neath, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Chas. Neath & Son, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul 95.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Milton McCoy, 1 hen; 1 pul.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Chas. Neath & Son, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures to Stay Cured.

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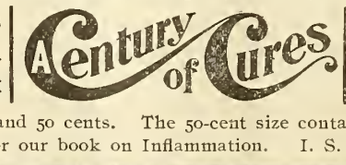

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The No. 6 Iron Age Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.

The cut shows the tool ready for sowing garden seeds in continuous rows or in hills at four, six, eight, twelve or twenty-four inches apart. The change from sowing in continuous rows to that of dropping in hills can be instantly made, or the reverse. The seed sowing device is very simple and can be removed quickly, and the tool changed into a complete single or double wheel hoe by making use of the small working tools, extra wheel, etc., shown in the cut about the machine.

Space will not permit the full explanation of the excellent manner in which this tool is made throughout. We call attention briefly, however, to certain important facts. The wheels are made of steel, sixteen inches high, and therefore will not give to the inequalities of the soil as a low wheel will do. They are light in comparison to the heavy cast iron wheels yet by many years of use they have proved to be of the required strength.

The frame is of bicycle construction, consisting of pipe coupled to malleable castings, and is designed and braced in such manner that it is exceedingly strong and will not break or get out of shape.

In designing the seed sowing device simplicity of construction, convenience of adjustment and perfection of work were kept constantly in mind. The agitator is simply a revolving brush of selected bristles, which absolutely will not injure the seed. The seed hopper holds two quarts. The light weight of this tool, combined with the remarkable strength of same, cannot help but appeal to you as having excellent advantages, especially since this is a tool that is to be pushed solely by hand.

This implement, as well as a complete line of garden tools, horse hoes, and cultivators, riding cultivators, two horse walking cultivators, special trucking tools, potato planters, etc., are made by the Bateman Mfg. Co., Box 29, Grenlock, N. J., who guarantee their implements to be as represented, and will be pleased to send their catalogue free to all who make inquiry for same.

Pontiac, Mich., Show.

Feb. 2–6, 1904.

[Addresses of Pontiac exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—B. G. Westfall, Oak Grove, 1, 2, 3 ck 90, 89, 88; 3, 4 hen 9¼, 90; 1, 2, 4 ckl 92¼, 91¾, 9¾; 1, 4 pul 9¼, 90¼; 1, 2 pen. Alex. Wallace, 4 ck 87¼, 2 hen 9¾; 3 pul 91¼; 4 pen. L. W. Thomm, 1 hen 91¼. A. L. Emerson, Inkster, 3 ckl 90¼; 3 pen. A. P. Chapin, Fenton, 2 pul 91½.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. G. Patterson, Highland Park, 2 ck 91; 1, 4 hen 94, 92¼; 3 pen. Wm. Witt, 1, 4 ck 91¾, 90¼; 3 hen 93; 1, 2 ckl 93½, 92½; 1, 3, 4 pul 92¼, 92¼, 92¼; 1, 2 pen. Wm. Ross, Rochester, 3 ck 91; 4 ckl 91¾; 4 pen. Thomm, 2 hen 93. W. J. Faliand, Romeo, 3 ckl 91¼; 2 pul 92½.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—S. D. Lapham, Dearborn, 2, 3 ck 89, 88¾. 1, 3 hen 91¼, 90¼; 2, 3, 4 ckl 90¾, 90¼, 90; 1, 3, 4 pul 93¾, 91¼, 91¼; 1, 2 pen. W. M. Chapman, Romeo, 2 hen 91¼; 1 ckl 91¼; 2 pul 93¼; 3 pen. O. J. Sexton, 4 hen 9¼; 4 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—W. S. Rennir, Nevarre, 1, 3 hen 92¾, 91; 3 ckl 91¼; 2 pul 92¼. W. I. McDougall, Detroit, 2 hen 92¼; 1, 2 ckl 92, 91½; 1, 3, 4 pul 92½, 92¼, 91¾; 1 pen. Basil Buckley, 4 ckl 89¼.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—C. H. Leal, Fenton, 1 ck; 2 hen 91¼; 2 ckl 9¼; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 93, 93; 1 pen. Chas. E. Wert, 2 ck. A. S. Danton, 1, 3, 4 hen 92, 90¼, 91¼; 3, 4 ckl 88, 88½; 2 pen. Page & Chapin, Fenton, 1 ckl 91½; 4 pul 93.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Dr. Baskerville, Mt. Pleasant, 1 ck 91¼; 1, 2 hen 92¾, 91¼; 1, 2 ckl 92, 91¾; 3, 4 pul 91¾, 91¼; 1 pen. Joseph Loynton, 3 ckl 89¼; 1, 2 pul 92¾, 92¼.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Wm. Kirby, 1 ck 90; 1, 3 hen 9¼, 88¼. Mich. P. S. Farm, Davisburg, 2 ck 89; 2 hen 89¼; 2 ckl 89¾. Folland, 1, 3 ckl 91, 88¼; 1, 2 pul 91, 91.

S. LACED WYANDOTTES.—Dr. Letts, Romeo, 1 hen 91½; 5 ckl 9¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 92¼, 92, 91½, 91; 1 pen. G. H. Williams, Novi, 1, 2, 4 ckl 91, 91, 90½.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Elmer Stark, Oxford, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 93, 92; 1 ckl 92¼; 1 pul 91¼. Mich. P. S. Farm, 2, 3 pul 89¼, 89½.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Mich. P. S. Farm, 2, 3 hen 89¼, 89; 2 ck 88¼; 1, 2 pul 91, 91; 1 pen. Thomm, 4 hen 34, 3, 4 pul 89¼, 88½. L. W. Brown, 3 ck 86.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—John Hamlin, Orchard Lake, 1 ck 93; 3, 4 hen 91, 91; 1, 3 ckl 92, 92; 3, 4 pul 92¼, 92¼; 2 pen. W. B. Leckner, Detroit, 1, 2 hen 93, 91¼; 2 ckl 92; 1, 2 pul 94½, 93; 1 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Bert High, Detroit, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 92¼, 92; 1, 2 ckl 91¼, 91; 1, 2, 3 pul 93, 92, 92; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Daniel Thomas, 1, 2 ck 93, 92¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen 94¼, 94, 93, 92½; 1, 2, 3 ckl 94, 93¼, 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 94¼, 94, 92¾; 1, 2 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—E. A. Parker, Birmingham, 1 ck 91¼; 1 hen 93. A. P. Grobens, Marshall, 1, 2 ckl 91½, 91¼; 1, 2 pul 92¼, 92.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—Thomas, 1 ck 93; 1, 2 hen 93¼, 92¼; 1 ckl 91¼; 1, 2, 3 pul 93¾, 93¾, 93; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—J. A. Bell, 1 ck 92; 3, 4 hen 90, 88¼; 2, 4 pul; 2, 3 pen. G. F. Curtiss, Fenton, 2, 3 ck 9, 89¼; 1, 2 hen 93, 92½; 1 ckl 94; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. Ed. Chandler, 2 ckl.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Dr. Douglas, Fenton, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. Banner P. Yards, 2 ck. Chas. Murphy, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul. L. L. Conn, Durand, 1 ckl; 2 pul. Mich. P. S. Farm, 3 ckl; 4 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Mich. P. S. Farm, 1 ck 89¼; 2 hen 92; 3 ckl 86; 4 pul. Thomas, 1 hen 93¼; 1, 2 ckl 94¼, 93; 1, 2, 3 pul 94, 93¼, 92½; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—J. Baumann, Detroit, 1, 2, 4 ck 94¼, 92, 90¼; 1, 2 hen 94¼, 93¼; 1, 3 ckl 93, 92¼; 1, 2, 4 pul 94¼, 94, 94; 1 pen. 1. Walters, 3 ck 91; 3 hen 93¼; 2 ck 93. Thomm, 4 hen 93; 4 ckl 92¼. J. A. Pierce, 3 pul 94; 2 pen

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Thomm, 2 hen 89¼. C. W. Quale, Toledo, Ohio, 1, 2 ckl 90, 89¼; 1, 2 pul 92, 89¼.

WHITE MINORCAS.—A. Barnard, 1, 2 hen 93, 90; 2 ckl 89. L. Brown, 3 hen 89; 1 ckl 91¼.

ANDALUSIANS.—Mich. P. S. Farm, 1 hen 94¼. J. A. Bell, 2, 3 hen 93, 90; 1, 2 pul 91¼, 88.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—C. A. Adams, 1 ck 90¼; 1 hen 93.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Loynton, 1, 4 hen 88¼; 1, 4 ckl 92¼, 90¼. T. D. Abbey, St. Johns, 2 hen 89¼. J. England, 3 hen 88¼. C. C. Goodes, Flint, 2, 3 ckl 92, 91¾; 2 pul 92¼; 1 pen. W. B. Hodges, New Hudson, 1, 4 pul 92¼, 91¼. F. G. Rendall, Birmingham, 2 pen.

S. L. HAMBURGS.—Arthur Andrews, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK B. RED GAMES.—Denis Mercier, 1 ck. Mich. P. S. Farm, 2 ck; 1 hen. E. A. Parker, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—E. W. Owen, Ypsilanti, 1 ck 93½; 4 hen 93; 1, 4 ckl 94¼, 92¼; 1 pul 94¼; 1 pen. D. Thomas, 2 ck 93; 2, 3 hen 94, 93¼; 4 pul 95¼; 2, 3 pen. Banner P. Yards, 3 ck 92. J. Bell, 4 ck 89; 2, 3 pul 94, 94; 4 pen. F. Harrison, 1 hen 95; 3 ckl 93. Mich. P. S. Farm, 2 ckl 93¼.

B. B. RED BANTAMS.—V. Shepherd, 2 ck 89; 1 hen 91¼. L. Rogers, 2 hen 91½.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—G. F. Curtiss, Fenton, 1, 2 ck 93¼, 92¼; 1, 2, 3 hen 93½, 93¼, 93¼; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 93½, 95¼, 92¾, 92½; 1, 2, 4 pul 94, 93¼, 93¼; 1 pen.

Cambridge, Ohio, Show.

Feb. 11–13, 1904.

[Addresses of Cambridge exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio].

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Joe Farmer, Flushing, 1, 3 ck 91¼, 89¾; 1, 2 hen 93, 92¾; 2, 4 ckl 92¼, 92; 3 pul 92; 1, 3 pen 185, 185.18. Standard Incubator Company, Byesville, 2 ck 91. Jos. Allemang, Bloomingsburg, 4 ck 89¼. T. E. Shepherd, New Concord, 3 hen 92¼. E. W. Wilson, Cumberland, 4 hen 92¼; 3 ckl 92¾; 1, 4 pul 93, 92; 2 pen 184.45. W. N. & J. Betscher, Canal Dover, 1 ckl 92¼; 4 pen 182¼. Mack Sigler, 2 pul 92¼.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. E. Thomas, Lanesville, 1 ck 91¼; 3 hen 93¼; 4 pen 183.37. Mrs. J. H. Millikan, Toboso, ck 87¼; 4 hen 93¼; 3 pul 93; 2 pen 184.68. John F. Meyer, New Philadelphia, 4 ck 86; 2 pul 93¼. Phil Feil, Canal Dover, 1, 2 hen 94, 93¼; 1, 4 pul 93½, 92¼; 3 pen 184.60. E. Wilson, 1, 2 ckl 93¼, 93¼; 1 pen 185.37. E. D. Gould, Youngstown, 3 ckl 91¼. J. M. Harris, 4 ckl 91¼.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. S. A. Sproat, Washington, 2 ck 89¼; 1, 2, 3 hen 93¼, 93, 90¾; 2, 4 ckl 92, 89¼; 2 pul 94¼; 1 pen 185¾. Mayflower P. Yard, Bloomingsburg, 4 hen 90¼; 1, 3 ckl 92¼, 90¼; 1, 4 pul 94¼, 92½; 2 pen 184.68. Gould, 3 pul 94; 3 pen 177¾.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Thomas Lodge, Bannock, 1 ck 90¼; 1, 2 hen 94¼, 94; 2 ckl 91; 1, 2 pul 95½, 95; 1 pen 185.44. James Stevens, 2 ck 90¼; 4 hen 92¼; 1 ckl 91¼; 4 pul 93¾; 2 pen 183.19. Frank Linhard, Ripley, 3 ck 88¼; 3 hen 93¼; 3 pul 93¼; 3 pen 181.62. Anna Taber Edgerton, Barnesville, 3 ckl 89½. Lillie W. Sarchet, 4 ckl 89¼.

DARK BRAHMAS.—All to C. M. Wilson.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—C. H. Ley, Port Washington, 1 ck 92¾; 4 hen 92; 2 pul 93; 1 pen 184.75. Thomas Lodge, 1 hen 92¼; 4 pul 92¼. W. A. Thompson, Lore City, 2 hen 92¼; 1, 3, 4 ckl 91¼, 90, 89¼; 3 pul 92¾. A. H. Tingle, 3 hen 92¼. A. I. Spencer, Parkersburg, West Virginia, 2 ckl 90; 1 pul 93¼, 93; 2 pen 182.06.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—J. Winklewitch, Middletown, 2 ck 88¾; 1, 2 hen 92, 91¼; 3 ckl 87; 2, 3 pul 92¼, 91¼; 2 pen 180.62. A. H. Tingle, 3, 4 hen 87¼, 86¾; 4 ckl 84¼. James Stevens, 2 ckl 89¼; 1, 4 pul 93, 91; 1 pen 180.68.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—J. E. Graham, Key, 1, 2, 4 hen 93½, 93¼, 93¼; 2, 3, ckl 91¾, 91¼; 1, 2 pul 94¾, 94½; 1, 3 pen 186.50, 184¼. R. H. Dilley, Senecaville, 3 hen 93¼; 1, 4 ckl 92¾, 91¼; 3, 4 pul 94¼, 93¾; 2, 4 pen 186¼, 183.68.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Gould, 1 ck 91¼; 1, 2 pul 92, 91. A. H. Tingle, 3 ck 87¾; 2 hen 89½.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—All to C. G. Kimbark, Canton.

BUFF COCHINS.—All to Mell Fleming.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—James Cook Sarchet, 1 ck 90¼; 1 ckl 90¼; 1, 4 pul 93¾, 91¼; 2 pen 181.63. H. M. Kackley, Pleasant City, 2 ckl 88¾; 2, 3 pul 92¼, 92¼; 1 pen 181.87.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—All to Clark McMunn.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Robert Rollstin, Kimbolton, 1 ck 90¼; 2 hen 91¼; 2, 4 pul 91¼, 91; 2 pen 181¼. W. R. Grubbs, 2 ck 89; 4 hen 91¼; 3 ckl 89; 1, 3 pul 91¾, 91¼; 3 pen 180.37. C. G. Titus, Newcomerstown, 1, 3 hen 91¼, 91¼; 1, 2 ckl 92½, 91¼; 1 pen 183¼.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—All to Harry W. Dennis.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—O. S. Evans, Roxbury, 2 hen 89; 1 ckl 90. M. Sarchet, 3, 4 ckl 92¾, 85¼; 1, 2, 3 pul 91, 88¼, 87½; 1 pen 180.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—All to W. N. & J. Betscher, Canal Dover.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Joe Whartenby, Hopewell Station, 1 ck 90½. J. H. Knowles, Newcomerstown, 2 ck 90¼; 3 hen 93¾; 1 pul 95¼; 4 pen 184.18. A. Spencer, 1 hen 94¼; 3 ckl 91¼; 2, 3 pul 94½, 93¼; 2 pen 183¾. Ira Taylor, Pleasant City, 2, 4 hen 93¼, 92¼. J. A. Turner, Newcomerstown, 1 ckl 93¼; 4 pul 93¼; 1 pen 185¼. C. M. Wilson 2, 4 ckl 92¼, 91¾; 3 pen 184.37.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—All to W. N. & J. Betscher.

WHITE WONDERS.—All to Frank Linhard, Kipling.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Gould, 1, 2 hen 93¼, 89¼; 2 ckl 90¼; 2 pul 92. Ross More, 1 ckl 93¼; 1 pul 95¼.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—All to J. C. Sarchet.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—All to A. J. Clark.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAMS.—All to J. E. Eaton.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—All to C. S. Kidd.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Ira Taylor, 2 ck 88¼; 2 hen 95¼; 1 pul 93. Laird Baker, 1 hen 94; 1, 2 pul 93, 91¼.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—J. C. Sarchet, 1, 2 hen 92, 91; 1 ckl 91; 1 pul 93½. Mildred Sarchet, 2 pul 90.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—All to Mrs. S. A. Sproat, Washington; Frank Linhard, Kipling; A. J. Clark.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Clark, 1 ck; 1 hen. W. W. Black, Kimbolton, 2 ck; 2 hen.

ROUEN DUCKS.—All to Alex. Robinson, Kimbolton.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.—All to Robinson.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—All to Robinson.

EMBDEN GEESE.—All to Samuel Tucker, Byesville.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—All to Samuel Tucker.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE.—All to Mrs. H. Monison.

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Does your heart palpitate or beat irregularly ?.....
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NAME.....
Age.....Occupation.....
Street number.....
Town.....State.....

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Semi-Monthly.

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JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

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Of the February Subscription Prizes.

1st Prize, $10,	H. A. Summers, Green Lane, Pa.
2d Prize, $5,	R. L. Frost, West Derry, N. H.
3d Prize, $3,	L. M. Upson, East Pepperell, Mass.
4th Prize, $2,	Ivan D. Hagar, Middlebury, Vt.
5th Prize, $1,	David B. Woodbury, South Paris, Me.
6th Prize, $1,	A. A. Farnsworth, Oakfield, N. Y.
7th Prize, $1,	E. R. Macomber, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
8th Prize, $1,	Warren Hayden, East Hartford, Conn.
9th Prize, $1,	E. C. Shaw, North Carver, Mass.

These readers of **Farm-Poultry** earned the above prizes, plus a very liberal commission on each subscription taken, by interesting a few poultry keepers in the paper. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A SPECIAL COMPETITION** for those who are not in the way of getting subscriptions in large numbers, but will take them as the opportunities come, as they do to everyone interested in poultry and poultry papers. Publishers and subscription agencies, and all employees of the same are excluded from competition for these special prizes. To all others the competition is open.

AGAIN, ON APRIL 1, 1904,

We will "cut a melon" for the nine persons sending us most subscriptions during the month of March. The amount to be divided is $25. The division will be made as indicated in the above list of prize winners. For every month this year we make a like allotment of prizes, giving in all

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